VOLUME VIII. NO 27

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CINCINNATI, WEDGESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844

WEEKLY HERALD

AND PHILANTHROPIST
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# Thursday, March 14, 1844.

Congress--Oregon. March 12th, Mr. Buchanan addressed the Sen ate on the Oregon question. He was anxious that this question should be settled peacefully, but he was convinced that the policy of the opponents of a speedy settlement would fail. We were sending emigrants every year across the Rocky mountains-we ought to send our laws along with them. No President, in his estimation, would feel himself authorized to give the required notice, unless with the sanction of Con-

He then proceeded to argue the title of this country to that territory, and took the highest ground. It was the interest of Great Britain, he hought, to delay a settlement of the question .-She already enjoyed the benefit of an occupancy of the territory-she has the entire trade and hunting—she has more than she could gain by foce gun!" any treaty. He expressed the fear that the object of the negotiation was delay. Let the Senate lay the resolution on the table, and there would be no treaty. Britain would be very glad to wait half a century longer. If the notice were given, that power would begin to think that we were in earnest. It was right to make the question a serious one -- not by offering threats, but by letting it be seen that we were resolved on a

To arrest all legislative action now would show a subservient spirit towards Britain—whose lovernment always pursued the policy of founding one claim upon another, and could never e conciliated by concession. His friend, (Dr. Linn,) had made the assertion of our claims to this territory the labor of a life. He thought when Lord Ashburton came to this country, the propitious moment had arrived, and the question he is there. what! what do you mean? was mortified to find the negotiation concluded L. M. I mean that you and your brothe without having touched the matter. No sooner was this result known, than he gave notice of a renewal of the proposition for the settlement and thing barsh -but really, you must not say that protection of the territory. Shall we a second again. time suspend our action on the approach of a British Minister? Merely because an ambassa- did elect Weller, and dor-not a special minister, had come here, must we defer the assertion of our rights?

Mr. Dayton had spoken of the Texas quesritory. On that subject, all Mr. B. should now say was, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. He had no opinion to express at this time about it. But he believed it had been given by Providence to the American People to fulfil a great and glorious mission, even that of spreading the blessings of Christianity, and of civil and religious liberty over the whole North American Continent. Within less than fifty years hence, there would exist one hundred millions of free Americans between the Atlantic and Pacific

This paragraph is sufficiently significant of Mr. Such will be, we doubt not, the bargain made between the Senators from Ohio, Illinois, New Hampshire, Indiana, and probably Michigan.
Mr. Critteaden then addressed the Senate.

nake his speech, but must take him when his trength was exhausted.

Mr. Crittenden raplied-he had no idea, he could have none, that the Senate was exhausted by such an effort.

Mr. C. dared to say there was a great deal of had not taken the gentleman at any disadvantage; he found him instead of exhausted, in full vigor. The Sepator talked as if an old map. He old? He was in the very prime and vigor of his powers, He taken at disadvantage by such an adversary ! Impossible!

This sally produced much mertiments Mr. Buchanga was under great oeligation to was sorry that this at least had been all prophecy. The season of "the sear and yellow habit of looking up to him as a father, floud you could have joined in his support, defeated laughter, la sort of Senatorial Patriarch, and hoped he would long live to give him salutary

Mr. Crittenden said if the gentleman would but put himself under him, he thought he could nake something of him.

After a few more passes, the Senate adjourn ed amid convulsions of laughter. Wit is so volatile an essence, it generally

evaporates on its journey from Washington to Cincinnatic We dure say the Senators were erv funny.

We do not wonder that honest minds become disturb the judgment and pervert the rectitude also, to remind the Gazette, that the evidence er respects, that no politician can expect to eshis acts and motives to the most rigid scrutiny, and his passions to the most stern control. One of the strongest temptations in political

fe ie, to misrepresent the position of an antagonist. There may not be a deliberate purse to misrepresent; but an eagerness to make Clay. olitical capital, as it is called, leads us to inuire, not what may be the real meaning of an onent's words, or the true nature of his acts. but whether they may not bear a construction that will tell against him. Few men can resist this impulse. We do not pretend to be immaculate in this respect, but as we can always see the faults of others more clearly than our own. we shall seek in them an illustration. Democratic papers occasionally copy such of

our articles as may have an unfavorable bearing upon the Whigs. "Ah," says a neighbor, I see how it is, it is all trickery, you are play- party warfare, we have no hope that he will reing into the hands of the Loco-focos-they find powder and you find wadding to fire off the Loce foco gun." Any man of sober mind sees that there is no fairness in this. In the triangular warfare now carried on by Whig, Democrat and Liberty men, it would be wonderful if one did our guard. not at times say something, which another Clermont and Hamilton might use with effect against the third. Only he other day, the Emancipator was quoted by -he must deal in bold assertion; he must never the Whig Tribune of Columbus to prove a grave take any thing back. charge against Mr. Van Buren. Did any body To search after evidence costs labor; and think of insinuating, therefore, an alliance be- sometimes the result does not pay for the troutween the Liberty men and Whigs? Why was ble. Besides, when a man goes about hunting not such an alliance hinted at by the Democra- for proof of what he says, the impression may be tic papers, when, not long since the Herald conveyed, that he really doubts his own posiquoted the table of delinquent democratic votes tion. For the sake then of economy both of on the gag-rule, fernished by the New York time and brains, and to show that you are root-Tribune ! And why did not Liberty and Demo- ed and grounded, yourself, never stoop to make cratic papers denounce the Whig press for con- out your case. Simply state it. If disputed, spiracy with Mr. Garrison, when, a few months since, that press was circulating with approba- one should venture to doubt. If proof be detion the denunciation by the Liberator, of the manded, give a solomn affirmation. If presect Liberty party? The Herald might have tried again, grow dramatic, charge home mere cap to manufacture capital out of that, but it did to manufacture capital out of that, but it did formers upon your opponent, and stalk from not do it. It would have been miserable trick- the stage amidst the thunder of another assuver ery. We did notice the fact, indeed, but in the ation. Depend upon it, assertion is better than

> The man who can descend to such disingenuous appeals to credulity, should blush. There are multitudes with whom such a device would prove more conclusive than the most logical ar- by pretending to conduct them step by step to gument. For these it was designed. They position, which they have reached by one leap. were to be persuaded that the Herald was only playing into the hands of the Democrate, and thing back: it is a great weakness. It implies thus be rendered invulnerable to whatever truths that you can make a mistake. The politician it might utter.

conspiracy! "The Statesman finds powder, and

Will any of our renders be deceived by such appeals? And the property of the add as

Dialogue-or The Boot on the Other Leg. Liberty Man. - Ah neighbor, have you heard

the news from Washington? Whig .- Yes-that Weller is a great rascal.

L. M .- Well-you may thank yourself that

Whigs elected him. W .- That's a -- I liked to have said som

L. M .- Yes -- but I will say it. Your vote

W .- See here, neighbor-L. M .- Just hold on a little, and I'll prov it. Don't you believe that the Whigs and Lib-

W .- Certainly I do, and for this reason-L. M. Hold on, if you please I have go the floor. You say, the Liberty men and Whige outnumber the Democrats. Well—suppose the tween the Americans, and the African King, and Liberty men had elected Dr. Williams, their his interpreter, who were attended by their people,

and Liberty man united could whip the Demo-the King, his Interpreter, and several others. The matives ded to a jungle, and returned the fire Buchanan's intentions. If the South will go for Oregon, he and his colleague will go for Texes, would have been elected, would he not?

Such will be, we doubt not go for Texes. would have been elected, would he not?

W—I suppose he would—but this doo't

The next day, another party was landed on the

const a few miles further down, and five towns

prove anything.

L. M.—Yes, it does shough. Don't you see

Buch is the secount we glean from the papers.

ter which, there was quite an amusing tilt be ed Dr. Williams, and elected Weller, and that So far a frigoes, ir places the American covery vote you threw on your separate ticket der in a vory unentiable lights. The transfer was a vote given for Weller!

W .- Whow !- this is a little too andacion Why that's our argument, and you stole it from the Cinemati Gazette. It don't fit you at all. L M .- Why not?

W.—Oh—ours is the immortal Whig party and we have a great many other objects in view beside the right of petition, of far more imporargument in what she honorable Senator had said, tance than that. That's, the reason we could if he could find it out. He was glad to find he not join you we should have had to sacrific every other object. But you-yourselves thought this right of petition something wonderfully

L. M. Not more sacred than you professe to think it. And besides, we are the Old Liberty party of '76 revived, and I reckon we have other objects in view of more importance than the right of petition-and that is just the reason the gentleman for complimenting his youth; he why we could not join you; for then we should have sacrificed every other object, without doubt-because your candidate was hostile to eaf" was fast coming upon him, as it had on our main object. On the other hand, our can the Senator. Mr. B. had always been in the didate was not hostile to your main object, and Weller, secured the right of petition, and not sacrificed a single one of your objects. You did not do it, but would run a separate ticket, and so you elected Weller.

Good morning, neighbor, it was a bad business-hope you'll be wiser next time.

Loose Statements.

Another habit which politicians are apt to fall into, is that of making loose statements. They do not deliberately intend to lie, but, in the beat of the moment they make statements which have no truth in them. For example: a few days ago, the Gazette having boldly pronounced as false, a report in the Emancipator that Mr. Clay at times disgusted with politics. There is so had uttered certain sentiments, we felt bound much, in the petty enmittes, narrow views, and in justice to the cause of truth, to give an exact selfish interests to which they give birth, to exposition of what the Emancipator did say, and of men, of sound sense and pure feeling in oth- was clearly of such a character, that it could not be overthrown by a simple denial, but must be cape damage, who does not every hour subject met by counter evidence. At the same time, we avowed that it would give us pleasure to publish any such evidence, could it be found. Meantime, we disavowed being an advocate in the case, and did not, from the beginning to the end of our article, endorse, any accusation against Mr.

What should we hear next, but that we he endorsed a grave charge against this gentleman The Statesman quotes the articles of the Eman cipator and the Liberty Herald, endorsing the white slave slander ngainst Henry Clay"-says a good Christian brother. This man made a false statement, without any deliberate intention of falsifying-ifhe had been in his sober mind, and asked himself what he was about, his conscience would have had time to speak. He will see this assertion of ours, that his statement is false one, but so hardening are the influences of examine the ground of his remark. It is not worth while to get out of humor

these things. There is no man living that sinperverseness, should admonish all us to be on

Two Things Necessary.

re-state it, with a look of astonishment, that any

way of pleasantry. Now, the Ohio Statesman argument. Assertion betokens a self-sacrificing copies from the Herald, just as the Gazette and zeal: Argument is cold, slow-paced, and sceptical Atlas copied from the Liberator, and let the The latter assumes that there may be doubt; the former scouls atothe bare iden. Assertion is

the Herald the wadding, to charge the Loco compliment to the understanding of your readers reasonable, that you have but to make a state ment, and they will comprehend at once, all the ensons of it. Argument offends their self-love. The other essential is, never take any

that has the folly to confess a blunder, had be ter retire. If you have made an assertion, stick to it, though in your own soul convinced that i is false; if you have stigmatized an opponent stick to it, no matter how much your conscience may upbraid you for having done him injustice. The question is, not what Conscience or Truth may demand, but what is necessary to your Inluence. If you are fool enough to make confession of error or we know, you are not fit for

ing a single slaver, but it has done so it has stained the soil of Alrica with the bi of its children. Commodore Perry, having laken cay a down the coast with three vessels, and about 60 cessary in Europe, they were mor 30 miles below Cape Palmas, lended a inelated as we were as a people. or 80 miles below Cape Palmas, landed a tion, in connection with the extension of our ter- erty men in this District outnumber the Demo- force of 500 officers and men. His object was to find out, and punish the natives con bout 2 years ago. A Council House was erected on the beach, and a grand palaver was held be candidate, would not Weller have been kept fully armed. No statement is made of the qu tions or answers all that is said, is, that the talk W.—That's a foolish question—of course he was unsatisfactory, and finally the King, with his people, turned and ran. Immediately a vol-tey was fired by the Americans, which killed

right the Americans had to fire upon the savages, when they became clarined, and ran away from

them. They could not answer the questions put to them antisfactorily to Commodore Perry, and the probability is, that his menaces and demonstrations were such as to frighten them off. To ty. Their habits give them a taste for vio us, the set of firing upon them in such a case, there was evidence that the murderers hele to their tribe, it was a diabolical mode of punish ment, to send a volley of bullets into a thick mass of people, a majority of whom, perhaps, were in

The whole affair is sickening, and demand

Friday, March 29, 1844.

Washington-Nominations Proceeding in Congress.

Why is it that every nomination by the Pres dent, of a Southern man, is confirmed by the Senate, while a majority, we believe, of North ern nominations, is rejected? In the case of Mr. Calhoun, even the usual forms were dispensed with, and a Whig Senate ratified unanimously and without delay the nomination of a man who is the most formidable opponent of their principles and policy! We informed our readers yesterday, that Chancellor Walworth o New York had been nominated for the Supreme Bench; and a Mr. Mason of Virginia, for the office of Secretary of the Navy. They will not be surprised to learn, that the nomination of the Virginian, obscure as he is, is already ratified. while that of the New Yorker, distinguished a he is, still lingers.

March 14th, a communication was received in he Senate from the President in reply to a resolution calling for information whether the United States flag had been made subservient to the slave trade.

A memorial was presented from the delegates in Congress of Iowa and Wiskonsan, asking the appointment of a Standing Committee of five to take charge of the business of the territories in the Senate. Mr. Bagby, who presented the memorial, gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution to this effect.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary Comnittee to amend the act for the safe keeping of the public monies. The object of it is to secur greater responsibility.

Symptoms of retrenchment were disclosed day. Mr. Haywood gave notice of his intention to ask leave some day next week, to submit six several bills-for the reduction of the salary of the President, after 1845; for the reduction of the salaries of all the secretaries, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and all the officen and clerks connected with them, and should he meet with backing, he would follow this up with wenty-six other bills, to reduce the salaries of all the United States officers in all the States.

Good! But, he will meet with the Senste, Mr. Archer then attempted to address th Senate on the Oregon question, but being much indisposed, soon ceased, and the subject was laid

op again. Just after the commencement of the ession, Mr. Catlin asked leave to offer a resolution to grant the use of the Hall on a certain day after the adjournment of the House, to the Congressional Temperance Society, but objections were made. A motion to suspend the rules was out, but no enorum voted-there being absent. exclusive of the vacancies in the Pennsylvania and Virginia Delegation, one hundred and thirty! The discussion on the Rhode Island memorial

not worth noticing. The Indian Appropriation bill, which had been turned from the Senate, with amendments, was eferred to the Committee on Ways and Means The debate on the West Point Academy was med. From the remarks made by severe mbers who opposed Mr. Hale's motion to reeal all laws granting any appropriations to the natitution, it is evident that it is the intention of

the majority in the House to adopt some impertant modifications and reforms. Cave Johnson said that they had had the sub oct under consideration in the Committee on Military Affairs, and that bills would probably b eported-whether the House could ever be ought to action upon them was a different affair. He suggested to Mr. Hale, that instead insisting on his substitute he should offer an nmendment, providing that no money hereby, or nereafter to be appropriated, should be applied to he payment of any cadet hereafter to be ap-

Mr. Black earnestly denounced the amend nent of Mr. Hale, as well as that suggested by Cave Johnson. He looked upon the diatribe oured out against this institution, and agains the navy, as mere useless expenditures of breath ntended for home consumption.

Mr. Haralson announced that great reduction were contemplated by the Committee on Military affairs in the expenses of the institution. He was opposed to the abolition of it.

Mr. Ficklin protested against the course of

making appropriations first, and correcting abu-He did not believe that the institution

d—let it be abolished.

G. Hare such favor of reformation. The intitution was of year national importance. Every nation had some system of military education white the lifetime institution. rope, they were much more so here

to find out, and punish the natives concerned in we are in position, the less probability of the murder of the crew of the Mary Carvet, as collision, the more need we have of military de fences and armaments! Mr. Black offered an amer that graduates of West Paint should be requ to serve in their proper grade as officers of the

> Mr. Hale was opposed to this amendment, it seemed to imply that we had not officers ough already, whoreas we had too many. He then passed to a further defence of his

economy, the short-sighted policy of this movement. In the course of his remarks, he made a declaration, to which we solicit special attention. It will be found, that the great opponents to all measures of retrenchment in our military and naval departments, are the slaveholders general-

and their position leads them to look to the army seems brutal. No evidence appears to have been as their defence in the hour of need. But, the presented that they were the murderers, and if declaration to which we call attention is this. ed to interfere with the legal proceedings. Mr. Holmes insisted on the necessity of the maintenance of this institution in view of the PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH MEXICO, ON ACCOUNT OF THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, WHICH IN HIS JUDG-

idea just to try the temper of the House. He believed that there was no little danger that the people of the country were about to be taken by surprise on this subject of the annexation of Texas; he believed that that momentous project, which, in his judgment, would endanger the sta bility of the Union, and which was nuterly abbor. rent to the feelings of the people in his section of country, was at this moment in a train of secret and stealthy negotiation. He hoped that a call would be made upon the Executive for informa

Mr. Schenek after this made a speech in de fence of the institution, magnifying its benefits beyond measure. And the House at last ad- No member from a free State has as yet signified,

Mr. O'Connell.

The position of Mr. O'Connell at this tim ne of great sublimity. He has struggled to relieve his country from a Union that has blasted He would not express any opposition now. Why her prosperity, and is weighing down her energies. In this protracted and arduous struggle, he can people had a glorious mission, and that was has had to contend, not only against a Govern-to take possession of this whole Continent. That ment, subtle and unserupulous in policy, and the most powerful of all the Governments of the Ruchanan will vote on this subject, when it shall Earth, but against the impetuosity and volatility come up, just as certainly as if he had announcof his own countrymen. While seeking to re- ed his intention in explicit terms. Instate them in their rights, he has been obliged to drill them to habits of self-control and moder-

delity to his country, his devotion to his princi- respecting the abuses in the army. We hope ples. Above all, he has set an example, in his they may attract some attention. The disclosures adoption of peace-principles as the basis of his he makes give countenance, to the idea which a states manship, for which the world owes him a cortain pacific advocate of warlike arrangements, debt of gratitude. Power, under legal forms, has bronched not long since—that the great use of the at length laid its hand upon him. Ireland shakes like a volcano, waiting but a nod from that sisgle man, to burst forth in devastating ruin. We can easily conceive how mights reverse to the writer in the Messenger shows the enorcan easily conceive how mighty must nave been mous and disproportionate increase in the number and to the temptation to resistance, when he was arrested of since the state of since the ved. He had aroused his countrymen to an un-regiments, the total number of these officers was the remarks made by him in New York, in the derstanding of their wrongs, and an assertion of only 88. In 1844, the army consisting of four-early part of the year 1837. Then follows an their rights. No unlawful act had they commit- teen regiments, only three regiments, more, the extract from the reply of Mr. Secretary Forsyth of the law. Public sentiment every where was has increased only 28 per cent, its staff officers position of annexation made by Mr. Memucan beginning to sypathize with him. The object so have multiplied, 700 per cent. But this is not Hunt, the Minister of Texas, on the 4th of the

hameless injustice, animosity against insolen oppression, love of country, pride, the anger that ires the heart of a hopeful, strong-hearted man, when thwarted in his purposes—all these and ther feelings must have prompted to violence. And then, his cause was the cause of Truth, of lustice, of Freedom, and one word from him would convert every Repealer into a soldier, and freland into a camp. What must have been the temptation that reaked his strong purpose! But, true to his principles, he submitted; and not content with submitting himself, upon his impaient, fiery countrymen he enjoined quiet, peace ful conduct, abstinence from all violence, respect for the laws; and he boldly declared that he, who would break the peace, was no friend of O'Connel. Surely the man must be encased in triple bigotry, that will not pray for blessings upon the head of that great statesman, who thus, amidst rircumstances calculated to develope all the

oride, the revenge, the ambition of the human eart, maintained his self-control, and glorious v illustrated in his own practice, the Declaration which heralded the advent of Christianity-Peace on Earth and Good Will to Mankind!

But, we have men among us, whose sympa lways run after Royalty. They who have the ectyped epithet for O'Connell is, "blackguard"—
towards Mr. Clay by the abolitionists, by which
towards Mr. Clay by the abolitionists, by which
the letters remaining in the Post Office at New
York, has forfeited the favor of its employers by
England, the wonder of Europe. All his cloquence, his patriotism, his commanding genius,
all his profound and consistent devotion to the

your prim, strait-laced critics, who determit the amount of all greatness, by the quantity of these prophecies. As to ourselves, we have nevoutside polish, and who would be scandalized at er doubted, since Mr. Clay's famena Georgia leta grand, old, sea-beaten cliff, if it were so ter, that his policy on the tariff question had been dirty as to allow weed and slime to float about

Distribution of the Proceeds of the Pub-

Mr. Dromgoole, on the 13th, reported back a bill for the repeal of so much of the pre-emption set, as authorizes the distribution of the rocceds of the sales of the public lands. The bill was ordered to be engrassed, and finally amed by a vote of 113 to 610

Another Insurrection at Matanzas.
The Saumach Republican has received information from Matanzas of another insurrection which was to have taken place on the 26th ult. The plot embraced people of all colors. To prisons were full to avortiowing—the schole island.

charged the jury directly against O'Connell. He We see a long article republished in the Nat charged the jury directly against o connective we see a long article republished in the National spiracy, & characterized the opinions broached concerning the Queen's prerogative, as sediu-

Dublin Corporation, in the presence of the Duke for Kent, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Livingston, illustrof Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. She declin- our names, who all contended corneally again Sparff continues as ever, in an unsettled

tate, I offer a tead only of your selected lied to ough is becoming popular.

MENT WAS THE SETTIAD POLACY OF THIS GOVERNMENT WAS THE SETTIAD POLACY OF THIS GOVERNWE have no doubt that he speaks truth. It is
the settled policy of the Government to annex
Texas, but the people of the free States steep
over the matter.

Mr. Winthrop replied to this declaration of Mr.
Holmes. Who settled this policy? he asked
Not the people, not the representatives of the
people. They knew nothing about it, though he
believed there were others who did know. He
feared there was something serious in this matter.
He hinted that Mr. Holmes had thrown out the
idea just to try the towner of the Honey. He
idea just to try the towner of the Honey.

-Hams and Late are in better demand, and

We would direct the attention of the reader to the declaration of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Winthrop, in relation to Texas, contained in our report of Congressional proceedings. Mr. Winthrop undoubtedly has grounds for his belief that the project of annexation vis now in a train of se- a few other officers. The Whigs united with cret and stealthy negetiation." Why should it not be? What indication of opposition has been yet nanifested in the Senate? No call has been made pon the Executive for information on the subject. even incidentally, his hostility to the measure. The only allusion, we remember, was that of Mr. Buchanan, and that allusion was ominous "Sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof." declaration was enough. We know how Mr.

Abuses in the Army.

A writer in the Southern Literary Messenge is addressing a series of letters to Mr. Benton,

ong, so ardently sought, appeared within his all, says the writer. Look at their rank, "Where same month. He then proceeds to question the rench—when Tyrant Power once more made a is there an army on the face of the globe, hav- power of the Government to annex a Foreign desperate effort to tighten its grasp. On false pre- ing more General and Field officers by one half State, and philosophizes with much force, tences O'Connell was arrested as a conspirator, in its staff, than it has in the line?" "If we con- specting the adaptation of our peculiar form of and arraigned before a Tribunal, prejudiced sider this enormous increase in rank as well as Government to an extension of territory, doubt-against him and his cause. What must have numbers, and also that the officers of all these ing whether it could be sustained over territory been his emotions!—Indignation against the departments receive cavalry pay and allow of indefinite extent. He says not one word as ances, we shall find that the average expense of to the bearing of the question on the great our staff, with the two previous exceptions, as question of human liberty, other than is concompared with that of 1821, has increased at tained in his New York speech. least 1500 per cent, whilst that of the line has

not exceeded 25 per cent." These strange facts are explicable only on the principle above stated—that the great use of the

army is to manufacture gentlemen!

The New Tariff Bill-Mr. Clay. The National Intelligencer expresses the opinon that no change will be made in the Tariff. On Meeting in Kentucky, passed a resolution to ques he contrary, the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American intimates the probability that it will pass the House, and that there will be enough Whig votes from the South to secure Mesers. Clay, Calhoun and Van Buren? If they its passage through the Senate. The Intelligen- have answered, their letters are suppressed; and cer seems to attach much importance to the opinion of this writer. The item below from the N. York Herald, whose authority by the way, we besides, has been questioned by an old political do not generally rely upon, contains the following friend-but he is as silent as the grave. Will not confirmatory intelligence.

"There never has been any question of the bill passing the House by a large majority, but heretofore many have supposed that it could not get through the Senate, in consequence of the opposition of the Whig majority in that body. We now learn, that, during Mr. Clay's visit in the South, that eminent statesman has, for varialways run after Royalty. They who have the South, that eminent statesman has not appropriately appropriate the South, that eminent statesman has not appropriately appropriate the South, that eminent statesman has not appropriately appropri

Events will show how much truth there is in

A New Argument.

A Kentuckian writing in the Louisville Journal, comes out against the new Tariff bill, because its effect will be the destruction of the great staples of Missouri and Kentucky—hemp, bagging and bale rope. He warns the South against this measure, for, if forced to give up the 751 votes. Times. manufacture of hemp, Kentucky and Missouri must send their "thousands of negtoes to com-

of the industry of the country, what an infinite uplexity of interests must be attended to!

A packet has arrived at New York bringing lates from Liverpool to the 11th ult.

The Chief Justice in the State trials had subject of negro suffrage," Among the extract The Queen had received the address of the we find passages from the speeches of Chancel

WHOLE NO 392

ous names, who all contended earne the policy of excluding colored people from the right of suffrage. Mr. Van Busen agreed with is recorded in the affirmative, on striking out the word white, from the clause conferring the elec tive franchise. To put this important fact be yond doubt, a certificate is appended to the artield in the Intelligencer, to the correctness of the quotations made therein, which certificate is signed by twelve gentlemen, John M. Borrs inch

It seems rather odd, that the National organ the Whig party, a party whose organs in the free States lay claim to the support of anti-slavery men, on the ground of its superior friendship fo human rights, should be electionsering against Mr. Van Buren, on the ground of his former con sistent support of these rights! The creed and policy of the Whig and Democratic parties are like Joseph's cost, of many colors.

Elections in New York. In Utica, the Liberty men have elected on Alderman the Democrate, six, and the Whigs five. The Democrats have elected their Mayor,

by a majority of 21. In Herkimer county, the Liberty men elected Common School Superintendent, Assessor, and the Democrats, on the vote for Supervisor, and

defeated the Liberty candidate. In Frankfort, the election of the Liberty Supervisor, Justice and Superintendent of Schools, is set down by the Whig papers, as a Whig vic-

Newport, which a year ago gave no Libert ote, this year has given 50. Schuyler last tall gave 2, this spring, 35. Russia, last fall, 18, this spring, 55. In Winfield, the entire Liberty ticket elected

Little Falls gave a Liberty vote of 50.

In Fairfield where the Democratic ticket was generally carried, one of the Liberty candidates vas chosen.

Leyden gave in 1842, 15 Liberty votes; in 1843 37: in 1844, 51. New Berlin, last fall gave 2, this spring 42. Richfield, Madison county, has gone for Lib

liberty ticket. 301 votes were polled. In Smithfield, the Liberty ticket was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Webster. The letter of Mr. Webster, published in the Worcesler (Mass.) Spy, on the subject of Texas. is certainly a very beautiful one. It bears date,

Why so Long Silent.

We see no reason for the outcry of the political press at the East, on the subject of Texas. Why has it not defined the position of the Whig and Democratic Candidates for the Presidency .-They both have been questioned why have they not answered? The great Mass Texas tion all the Presidential candidates. Mr. Walker answered, Col, Johnson answered, Mr. Woodbury answered. But, where are the answers of suppressed doubtless at their own request. Can any one throw light on this dark plot? Mr. Clay the people belonging to the Whig and Democratic parties, demand of their leaders why the views of their candidates have been kept back on this subject?

It is difficult to say whether there is a greater mount of raseality or stupidity in this world. The Government and the Press.

The New York Ston, which has hitherto beer selected by the Post Master General to publish quence, his patriotism, his commanding genius, all his profound and consistent devotion to the rights of man, goes for mothing. He occasionally uses coarse language, and is betrayed into personalities—therefore he is a "blackguard." Men who can talk thus flippantly, would have found nothing in Boswell's hero, but a boot; or had they lived in the days of Martin Luther, they would have sneered at him, as a valgar, yith perative, religious demagogue. The affection of "ears polite" is a troublesome disorder among your prim, strait-laced critics, who determine the sentence of the new tariff but his between the sound that the only condition on which he could retain the publication of the list of letters, was, strict conformity to the views of the Department, in relation to the management of Post Office affairs. The publisher that the days of Martin Luther, they would have sneered at him, as a valgar, yith perative, religious demagogue. The affection of "ears polite" is a troublesome disorder among your prim, strait-laced critics, who determine the first of the same measure of the new tariff but his course was displeasing, and that the only condition on which he could retain the publication of the list of letters, was, strict conformity to the question, and bids fair to become matter of fact. We have names of the highest character, and the sound important view at the publication of the list of letters, was, strict conformity to the views of the Department, in relation to the management of Post Office affairs. The publication of the list of letters, was, strict conformity to the views of the Department, in relation to the with the new tariff but his course was displeasing, and that the only condition on which he could retain the publication of the list of letters, was, strict conformity to the views of the Department, in relation to the views of the Department of the list of the scourse wa

Since the above was in type, we have received the fallowing additional returns from 66 towns, which are sufficient to show that the State has gone for the Democrats, as usual, but by a diminished majority:

1844. 1843. White, Dem. or Tyler, ...... 2,520 8,005 5,232 1.121 cratic candidate, has a majority over Colby, Whig, of 1032 votes—a loss since last year of 751 votes.—Times.

Elections in Pittsburgh. The vote recording to the Prinsburgh Genetics in the Congressional election there, stood as fel-

For Darragh, (Whig.) 2700; for Gazsam (Dem.,) 1971; for Craig, [Lib.,] 374. Several townships remain to be heard from

call.

Texas, No Party Question. ms to us that some men, if they

the republic would be destroyed to-morrow, would think more of making capital for their party, than of the dreadful calamity about to befal their country. We did suppose that this Texas question was grave enough in its character and bearings, to still the whinings of a petty party-spirit. It seemed to us that no man f candor and clear conceptions, would see peal as its candidate for Governor, and William anything in this project, but another evidence of the fearful power, and abominable pretensions of the Slave Interest. The National Intelligencer, in its long and elaborate article on the subject, is evidently too deeply impressed think for a moment of making it subservient to do with the free West? One half our com party-purposes. It declares that it is no party- merce floats on the waters of the Mississippi odium of the negotiation to which it refers, on or half finds its way to the East by the Lakes either the Whig or Democratic party.

"Ah, this desperate Locofoco majority. They are capable of anything"-and so they go on, as if this measure were a party-measure, originated by Democrats, to be carried by nocratic votes. Cannot party men have the magnanimity at times to rise above their petty that. Or, would you connect these States with

importance, as never to be lost sight of? Why pi? Would they suffer themselves to be taxed do they not inform their readers, that the annexation of Texas has been a favorite project himself, at that time declared that no Territory belonging to the United States could be alienated by treaty, and that Texas, therefore, still belonged to us? That under every administration from that time up to 1836, attempts were made to obtain possession of it? That it never has been a party measure at the North, but that it has been the measure of the Slaveholders, Whig and Democrats? That Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren have both been questioned concerning their views in relation to it, but both have stubbornly refused to answer? No! The people will never hear of these facts from them. They will not direct public indignation, as it use the powers conferred by the Constitution ought to be directed, against the Slaveholders, who have originated, and carried on this foul project, with the avowed intention to extend and consolidate the power of Slavery. These editors hate "Locofocoism," as they call it, worse than they do Slavery; and are concerned only how they shall make the growing feeling of hostility against slavery, tell, not to the ad- his constituents, urging upon them to educate vancement of the great cause of Human Liberty, their children and pay their debts. The news but against Mr. Van Buren, in favor of Mr. papers have noticed it very approvingly, and Clay! After our exposure in yesterday's paper, some say they can almost forgive him his many of the inconsistencies of Mr. Van Buren, and

erally, had shown a liberal spirit on the Oregon question, and a determination to second the efforts of the West, to secure that Territory, there would have been no temptation on the part of the Western Senators and Representat strike an alliance with the South.

plot for the annexation of Texas being a "Lo-

ofoco" policy, Mr. Van Buren, in 1837, through

Mr. Forsyth, returned a most decided negative.

A Strange Advertisement. We see in one of our city papers, an advertisement for a white man, as a runaway slave. Thus, then, raising all you now The reward offered is fifty dollars. The descrip

ion of the man runs as follows:-"White complexion, hair straight, and brown; eves blue; lips thick; and will be taken for a white man by any that do not know him."

To us, it makes no difference, whether a man We have, with all ease, be clothed in a white coat, or black. He is a man; that is enough.

We have never been able to understand how highminded and moral men could reconcile it to their consciences and to common decency, to publish a MAN, endeavoring peacefully to re gain his liberty. Every heart, not miserably depraved, sympathizes with such a man; and the scoundrel who lays violent hands upon him. and, for hire, returns him to bondage, commits

stimulating the most cold-blooded avarice?

holding claims, does not pretend that the people slavery, has passed the Senate, hitherto, enough Nor of the free States are bound to turn slave-catch- thern memb ers or that the Compromises of the Constitution its passage. The same game may be played tion bind our editors to join in a slave-hunt, by once more. to reduce to galling bondage, a man who has Rhode Island and Connectiont. done us no harm, and is seeking peacefully, a liberty, we esteem priceleus.

Grant that a slave is held as property in Kentucky-while in that State, I may plead that I may not violate its laws: but, in Ohio, our Constitution knows nothing of the right of property in human beings; and there is nothing in the United States Constitution, binding me to treat men as property. To these Constitutions I owe allegiance, not to the laws or Constitution of Kentucky. Nor is the morality of that State had just arrived from Buffalo, the first boat from any standard for me.

The fact then is, that, the only obligation or an editor to publish a slave-advertisement, is, the reception of the hire or price. But, this obligation is voluntarily assumed; assumed too in a free State, whose Constitution repudiates slavery; assumed moreover by honorable men, who deem the slave-catcher, odious; by republicans, who affect to regard Liberty as above all price; by christian men, who are in the hab-

"That mercy I to others show,

That mercy show to me!" We refrain from publishing the name of the highly respectable paper in which this adver-tisement appears, for we cannot but hope tha-it slipped into its columns without the knowledge or deliberate assent, of the proprietors and

Men do not blame so much the Cuban Blood unds, which ran down the Indians and fugitives in the swamps of Florida, as the Men

The class of abolitionists who concur in opin on with Mr. Garrison, at their Convention in loston, denounced the Union of the States, and demanded its repeal. A paper in New Hamp shire of this way of thinking proposes John Re Repeal, and so on, as candidates for other offi

It is a pity that men of genius should so fre quently be wanting in sobriety of mind. Suppose they divide the Union, where would they with the vast magnitude of the question, to draw the line of division? What would they -nor does it even attempt to fasten the and seeks an outlet through the Gulf-the oth-Will you split Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in half, But, people "out West" are a good deal and let the Northern sections go with your Eastern confederacy, & the Southern sections with the South Western? That would be impracticable. Would you then give up the free West, and let it join with the South? You would gain nothing to the cause of Liberty by the East? What then becomes of their immense Is the "great Whig party" of so absorbing products, seeking vent through the Mississip do not our editors tell the whole truth? Why and their commerce to be oppressed by restrictions in numerous ways, as it would be, were the States bordering on the Mississippi, alien with the South, since 1819? That Henry Clay and hostile? How long ere the most bloody border wars would ensue? And would such a result be a gain to the cause of Peace? It is easy to talk of disunion, but men will

think long, before they hazard such a step. Why, after all, wish to get rid of the Union? Why desire to destroy the Constitution? Because, it is said, the Constitution recognizes and protects slavery. This is a mistake. The Constitution, fairly construed, and honestly enfor ced, destroys slavery. There can exist no slave inder an instrument which declares that "no person shall be deprived of LIBERTY WITH-OUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW." Let us ther reform the administration, and make it conform to the principles of that instrument. Let us vote for MEN-men who will reform it, and not for mere abstractions or for serviles, and we shall soon see a change for the better.

## Wise upon Education.

Mr. Wise has been writing a long address t misdeeds, for the sake of this one good act .the degrading policy of the Democratic party, We would not have our readers be deceived in no honest man will charge us with any partial- the character of the man. He is the same ity in relation to the two pro-slavery parties .- reckless, unprincipled, hardened politicia We are determined to maintain even-handed that he ever was. The papers have not noticed justice towards them. It is for this reason we one part of his address, which stamps the man would say to our readers, that so far from this at once, It is the following paragraph : "I have given you the number of your slave

and their valuation at the low price of \$200 per head. And I placed the number of slaves and their valuation in immediate juxtaposition to a proposition by the Texan Minister for the with the statistics of education, to suggest to annexation of Texas. Since that time, the measure has been supported by neither party at the North, though, we doubt not, that the listance in a support of the supplied. You know I am no fanatic: I have all my life been opposed to the anti-slavery fanatics. I have reason to be bold, leaders of either party, for the sake of certain then, on the point I am about to make. I am political advantages, would be willing to in as well a slaveholder as the advantage of slave unige the staveholders in this policy. If the treaty of annexation be ratified, that ratification will be the result of a bargain between the udvocates of Oregon, and the Slaveholders.—

Inolders, and have ever been so. I have a right to say, then, that the slaves are nothing but a mass of figurance. The Staves are not allow them the liberty to learn to read and write. Idon't mean to find fault with this policy. If I was so inclined this is restricted. majority of the Union seem to be bent up waging war upon our institutions. But so is—the slaves, I repeat, are a man of ignoran But so is—the slaves, I repeat, are a mass of ignorance, and State policy keeps them so. What then?—Why, the property in that compulsory mass of ignorance ought to be taxed to pay for enlightening every poor white child in every parish. Out of that darkness let us strike a light! The tax of \$50,770 on \$7,087,000 worth of slaves, is but The tax of \$1 44 cents per head, would yield the sum of \$50,954 40 cents,

	pend,					\$38,64
Kaisi	ng for	assessi	mentai	nd sup	er-	2 280 S
int	endend	e		*******	********	6.00
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cle	ncv	******	********	**** *****		50,95

entirely ample for the whole expense of com-mon, free school education, which will bring the schoolmaster to the door of every child, nich and poor, male and female, in the whole

A lovely exhibition of chivalry!

# The Ratification.

We calculate as largely as any body, on the states. corruption and servility of the Senate of the United States; and still we can hardly believe this regidental! that a two-thirds majority, or thirty-five meman offence differing in no respect from the act of bers, can be found to ratify the treaty of annexthe pirate who steals his victim from Africa. ation, We suppose the Senators from the fol-Our laws may recognize a distinction, but the lowing states may be induced to vote for it :eye of the Great Father of us all, sees none. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Geor-Now, what is the difference between the ac- gia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, tion of the professed slave-catcher, and that of Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, the editor who, for money, informs this slave- Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire. This catcher who the fugitive is, what is his appear- would give thirty votes. It is quite possible, ance, where probably he may be found, and suf- that by members from Kentucky, Maryland, fers his paper to be made a medium, for Maine and Michigan, absenting themselves, or partially going for the measure, it may be Recollect; the most ultra advocate of slave- carried. Whenever any measure, peculiarly proers have absented themselves to allow

advertising the slave. Such advertising is vol- By the way, 34 Senators may carry the treaty unteering, for reward-for the price of blood- as there are vacancies in the delegations o

Opening of the Lake Navigation The Cleveland Herald says that the opening of Lake navigation is unusually early-quite ahead of the business. This cold spell, now up on us, and which commenced a few days since

will be apt to close the navigation again, so that business will have a chance to catch up. By the last Cleveland Herald, we learn tha the steamboat United States, Capt. Whitaker, that point, this senson. It furnishes the follow ing table, exhibiting the dates at which the Lake at Buffalo, and the Erie Canal, were open

from 1827 to 1844:

Intentions to the No.	2 34 4	1
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Years. Canal. Lake. 1827 March 21 April 2	455	80
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833	6 Hillian	0
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842 March !	ALL STORY	g
Control of the second of the s	C 75.77	40

Mr. McDuffie. Mr. McDuffie is said to be a cor er from the effects of wounds in duels in which

he at one period of his life engaged. We should think remorse of spirit more in-tolerable than any bodily silment. The man who has the blood of honorable murder on his from Mr. Birney. oul, is not to be envied, however great his talnts, or influential his position.

The following vivid sketch of Mr. McDuffie given by a correspondent of the Boston Cour-

### Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. McDuffie is the worst-looking man in the Senate. He is of small stature and emaciated to the last degree. His dark brown hair falls thickly over his large head and ample brow, which is nearly concealed by it. His eyes are black and sunken. His face is broad, his cheek bones high, and his mouth large.—He has a nervous twitching of the face, which jerks up its corners in a painfully ridiculous manner. This nervous difficulty extends to the rest of the hody, and causes constant inhe rest of the body, and causes constant

oluntary motion of the legs and arms. He frequently paces, with a faltering step, ith the aid of a cane, the floor of the Senate chamber, and the lobby in the rear of the chair of the President. His large surtout hangs of the President. His large surtout hangs loose and flapping, as he marches to and fro. The unquiet spirit peers from his bright eye, and his determined countenance faintly shows forth the earnestness and impetuosity of his character. He is looked upon by his brother Senators with mingled feelings of admiration and pity. Admiration of his powerful talents, pity for his physical weaknesses, which feeling sometimes appears to be extended to some of his ometimes appears to be extended to some of his nental peculiarities. The first inquiry of the tranger who enters the Senate, usually is rank he holds in that body, in the estimation of people without. His style of oratory is well known. The great vehemence of his utter-ance and delivery is prompted by the restless workings of his fiery and unquenchable spirit. If the House is sometimes startled at the chulit the House is sometimes startled at the contitions of the hot and rampant fury of an Adams, the Senate is occasionally roused by a genius of a similar temper from another extreme of the Union—one whose flights are as high and as Union-one whose fights are as high and as erratic, but who lacks the sustaining power of the unparalleled old man. Mr. McDuffie's great physical debility and suffering is said to be owing to repeated wounds received while engaged in the honorable practice of duelling He is not likely to survive them long.

### Probabilities of War.

We said yesterday that war would probably follow the annexation of Texas. Our opinion is founded on the fact, that the Oregon and Texas questions are interlocked. Slaveholders have announced repeatedly, that Oregon should not come in without Texas. The probability is, that there is now an understanding, in Con gress, that the advocates of the settlement of Oregon will support the annexation of Texas on condition that the Texas men will vote for Oregon. We should regard the ratification of the Texas Treaty, as sufficient proof of such an greement, and expect that act to be followed up, by the passage of the resolution giving no ice to Great Britain of the termination of join occupancy, and the passage of the bill in the House, to extend the territorial jurisdiction o the United States, over that territory.

The result of this policy, and the junction Texas, would be, war with England and war vith Mexico. In such an event, we should ike to know what would become of slavery. Our speculations, however, proceed on the as amption that Mr. Tyler will not be able to conimmate in time, a favorable treaty concerning

Oregon.

So far as slavery is concerned, what will be he effect of the annexation? The Liberty party maintains that the National Government has no Constitutional power to create or continue the condition of slavery; that Slavery can- by a rigid one. The liberal con ot exist at all except in virtue of positive le gislation; that in the territories all legislation manates directly or indirectly from Congress. These premises cannot be shaken. The inference from them is plain and irresistible, that the moment Texas becomes a territory of the United States, slavery will cease throughout her imits. How immeasurably important therefore is it, to insist in Liberty Principles, and make the Liberty Question paramount at the ballot box! Liberty principles will save the

### country. It cannot be saved on any other. Nominations at Washington.

The nomination of Mr. Mason of Va., was rat fied almost as soon as it was made. Chancellor Walworth of New York, and Governor Shannon of Ohio, are still kept in waiting. It seem unfortunate that the free states should furnish so few unexceptionable characters, that the Senate must take weeks to consider a nomina tion from them-while it does not require as many hours to agree to nominations from slave

There are wise men among us, that think al

war in the said	Darragh.	Gazzam
Pittsburgh,	1243	931
Allegheny,	375	332
Boroughs,	172	159
Townships,	2325	2118
Baldwin tp.,	9	Similar .
Total.	4324	3542 azzam is

A Wanton Outrage.

The Zanewille Gazette says, that Wednesday vening, the 6th inst, a colored lad named Pearce as stopped as he was returning home, by two or three young white men or boys, at the east end of the lower bridge, and without having given the least provocation, was struck on the head with a stone, from the effects of which he languished in a delinous state until Saturday, 16th, when he died.

The boy was inoffensive in his character, and he mainstay of a weakly mother. The mur derer has absconded.

"After all," says the Gazette, "the case is no very surprising, and we suspect that the deed was committed rather out of wantonness than nalice. This class of the population has been egislated out of the pale of society, and it ald not excite wonder that they are treated by ruffians in a manner corresponding to the arent intention of the law."

We understand the subject of Mr. Per uns' Lecture to-merrow evening, at the Unitarian Church, will be the proposed annexation of

everend Doctors Anthon and Smith, transmit d to the Reverend Chancellor of the diocesi Winchester, in England, cortain interroga ries, touching Bishop Onderdonk's ordination Mr. Carey, with a request to have the bes gal opinion obtained upon it, "Her Majesty's vocates." Dr. John Dobson, and Sir Herbert erver, having deliberated solemnly upon the atter, returned their "legal opinion" to the recent gentlemen. And we suppose the "le-al opinion" of "Her Majesty's advocates," is to be taken as conclusive in an America Church!

eday, March 26, 844.

at seeing so much space occupied in to day's Herald, by an admirable Letter upon this subject.

of Liberty, Pittsburg; and we commend it to the attention of our readers.

### James G. Birney and Texas. LOWER SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

February 28th, 1844. Gentlemen,—It is but a short time since I received your note, written on behalf of a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, of all parties, requesting to know of me, as one of those who have been spoken of by their friends for the Presidency, what are my views upon the proposition to annex Texas to the Union.

In complying, as I cheerfully do, with the request—to your first interrogatory, "would the proposed annexation be Constitutional?" I answer in the negative.

negative. Our Government is strictly one of delegated authority. The "powers" imparted to it are carefully described and embodied in the Consti-None of them authorizes the govern ment, in any way, to accept of a cession of foreign territory. So far from it, they bear no relation, nor do they contain the slightest allusion

o such an event. I do not forget that Louisiana and Florida once foreigh territory, were annexed to the Union; but the President who projected and consummated the purchase of the former, both knew and acknowledged whilst he was negotiating it, that it was unauthorized by the Consti-

Nor am I unaware that some among us, of high authority in such matters, maintain that, as the Constitution confers on the government the pow-Constitution confers on the government the power of making treaties, it consequently confers the power to acquire territory by treaty. This is a two edged sword: For if the power to make treaties carry with it the incidental power to acquire, without stint, territory of other nations, equally does it carry with it the power to edge without stint, the territory we already possess, to other nations. If we adopt the construction, that the treaty-making department is not to be limited by the "powers" imparted by the people to the Government—then may whole States be transferred to other Sovereignties—then is the o the Government—then may whole States be ransferred to other Sovereignties—then is the integrity of the Union- nay, our political exis-tence itself, in the hands of a President and twothirds of a quorum of the Senate.

I am not averse to a liberal construction of the

powers of the government, wherever the ob-ects sought are plainly allowed in the Consti-ution. But when they are unknown to the Constitution, the liberal construction which become necessary to authorize them, is but another nam It ought never to be lost sight of, that in th

It ought never to be lost sight of, that in this country, the sovereignty, in substance, as well as in name, abides with the People; that the powers of the government are but emanations or portions of that sovereignty imparted to such of the citzens as may be duly called to administrative functions; and that these powers, whilst they are to be exercised solely for the general welfare, must not be exercised at random, but within the limits marked out by the people themselvelves in the Constitution. Should experience prove that these limits are too narrow, the people, no being duly resorted to will, through their own prove that these limits are too narrow, the people, on being duly resorted to, will, through their own instrumentality, the States, enlarge them as they may deem it expedient. Meantime, the inconveniences arising from powers thought to be too much restricted, but which are susceptible of so complete a remedy, ought to be patiently borne with; for they are as nothing, when compared with the uncertainties, the disorders, the perils, the oppressions attending a government all of the sponsesions attending a government all a varying opinions and conflicting theories of those who may successively be called to administer it overnments without number have been brough o nought by what is called a liberal const ion of their powers: but few have suffered los

To your second question-"Supposing it Con on any terms ? —I reply, I would not.

The permanent success of a government must have some relation to the extent of its territorial limits. Whilst they may, doubtless, be too nar-

row for the the highest development of nations prosperity—so may they be too large. Without saying that our territory is too large, I say, it is large enough for all the just and useful purposes

government.

I know no good reason why we should deair
The United State to have Texas united to us. The United States and Texas are not connected by large rivers watering both; nor are they separated from other nations by deserts, or by chains of mountains forming joint barriers of protection, and indicating that they ought to be one nation. If we desire annexation because she is conterminous with us—Texas once obtained, we shall, for the same reason, burn for the annexation of Mexico; nor shall we be able wholly to quench our thirst but in the Oceans which wash on all sides the ontinent we inhabit.

So far am I from thinking the annexation of Texas would be beneficial to us, I wish she were re-united to Mexico, and that as one people, they were rapidly advancing to the highest grade intellectual and political power. To have such a power on our berders—one whose character, and whose rights we could not help respecting— would most favorably affect us, as I think, in a variety of ways. One only I shall allude to: it would restrain that wild, buccanier spirit of adventure, unhappily existing to a great extent in our country; a spirit that is at war with all solid improvement and true civilization, and which, unless juster notions can be made to prevail, vill soon begin to set at defiance the re of our own government, and render the condi-ion of weak communities on our borders one of

As a private citizen, I would do all that I hon so would I in any other public station than the one to which your note refers. The President is a department of the government, and stands in an altogether peculiar relation to the country.— "Powers" are entrusted to him, not so much with a view to his dictating or even leading in any particular line of policy which wholly regards rdinary pecuniary interests of the communi-s to his being the Conservator of the Con-Should he hesitate to use these powers to pre-ent a violation of the Constitution, or to resign the Legislative bodies acting under the Lorent of an inflamed constituting, misled suc Lorent ding of the government what it would be mani festly unjust and dishonorable in the governmen as for instance, the repudiation of ne Legislative bodies acting under the imp to grant—as, for instance, the repudiation of a National debt, or a fraudulent evasion of the ob-National debt, or a fraudulent evasion of the ob-ligations of a treaty—he would prove himself, unworthy of the high trust reposed in him. Such a President as Washington—earing much for his country, little for himself—would, in such cases, breast the torrent with all his constitution— al might, trusting, that, in due time, wisdom would be justified of her children. But in maters purely of expediency or policy, the Executive ought not to be expected to cherish the feeling, ought not to be expected to ensure the country of manifest the pertinacity that is generally considered allowable of not commendable, in individuals differently situated. His duty then is to fall in with the wishes of the people, matured and embodied in the deliberations of their representatives, although their views may, in in tant respects, differ from his.

My answer to your third and last enquiry. "Would you be unling to receive it as a Slave Tritory?"—may be anticipated generally, frow what I have said in answer to your second equiry. But I trust you will receive indulgant

dultery. To establish Slavery fice, the or ty tree and an of Government. Governments calls, nor for the destruction of liberty, but for its defence; not for the annihilation of men's rights, but their preservation. Do they incorporate in their organic law the element of mystics?—do they live by admitting it in practice? Herald, by an admirable Letter upon this subject, from Mr. Birney.

Recently a large Anti-Texas meeting of the critices of Pittsburgh was held, and inquiries, were propoused to the several presidential candidates, respecting their opinions on the question of Annexation. Whether the other candidates have answered, we know not. The of any land have large when they does not be supposed of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of their opinions of the spirit of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of their opinions of the spirit of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of their opinions of the spirit of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of their opinions of the spirit of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of the copy of Mr. Birney we copy from the Spirit of the copy of the spirit of the part of the spirit of the most aboundable type and the part of the most aboundable type and the part of the most aboundable type and the part of the most aboundable to the spirit of the spirit of the most aboundable to the spirit of the most aboundable to the spirit of the spirit of the most aboundable to the spirit of the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling opinions of the most aboundable to the spirit opinions on the land, and to perpetuate the cyling opinions of the most aboundable to the land, and to perpetuate the cyling opinions of the land, and to perpetuate the land, and to perpetuate the land, and to perpetua ever cost to their tyrants? On this ground, were there no other, I should

blevelien

say, we cannot receive Texas as a Slave-Terri-tory. We have no right to continue chains, which we have no right to forge or to impose. But there are other grounds:—the Constitution of the United States does not permit the organi-zation or the continuance of Slavery on domain brought within its exclusive jurisdiction. None of the specified powers authorize the establishment of Slavery; nor is its establishment neces

sary or proper for carrying into execution any othese powers. these powers.

Again: Two of the objects of the Government set forth in the premuble of the Constitution are—to establish justice, and to secure the bles sings of liberty, in the land. With justice a liberty, Slavery is wholly imcompatible. I men so regard it. What, then, shall we do?

Shall we so interpret the silence of the Consti tution on this matter as to make it outweigh the establishment of justice, and the perpetuation of the blessings of liberty, those high aims of the Union, expressed in the directest

the Union, expressed in the unrection terms.— Surely not.

But, admitting, that, on Constitutional grounds no valid objection can be made against the ac-quisition of foreign territory; who does not know quisition of foreign territory; who does not know, that every institution, law, usage or custom existing in the nequired territory, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the government making the acquisition, ceases, at the moment of annexation, as a matter of course. This is so plainly the instruction of common sense as to all for o the United States, the Slavery then existing to the United States, the Slavery then existing within it, being irreconcileable with fundament tall objects of the government, the establishmen of justice and the perpetuation of liberty, become extinct the moment the transfer was made.— There was not—there is not—there cannot be, a slave within the District of Columbia, withou totally disregarding not only the spirit but the letter of the Constitution. The legislative indirection by which slavery was continued in the District after the transfer, was a device wholly Could the question of the Constitutionality of Slavery in the District be submitted to a compe-tent tribunal—one not made up of actual slave-holders and others under the bias of slavery—

there could not be a moment's doubt as to the character of the decision. Before such a tribu-nal, the slavery side of the question would be too bald for argument.
So too, in regard to the slavery that existed in Louisiana and Florida at the time of their

the Louisiana and Florina at the transfer to the United States. But it was determined on by our rulers that it should be sustained. With that view, as the most feasible device, provision was made in the treaties of purchase, for securing to the then resident slaveholders framess of principle, extravagant in expenditure of the state of the theory without regard, to means and fatally inof these territories their right (?) of continuin of these territories their right (‡) of continuing to hold their slave-property. By what authority? No power had been imparted by the people, [admitting, for argument's sake, that they could impart such a power,] to the government itself, or to any department or office of it, to establish or continue slavery within her exclusive jurisdictional domain. To infer from the silence of the Constitution in regard to slavery as a Na tional-Government-concern, with full knowledge, too, that deliberation on this subject engaged the attention of the Convention;—to inter, I say, from this silence, that the people intended o clothe the President and two-thirds of a quo rum of the Senate with authority to introduc Slavery into the Government, and this, too, know were respectively ceded, they would not, in doing, have shown a more wilful disregard of the Constitution, and of the People, by whose authority it was made, than they did in spreading the mildew of this accursed system over the largest and fairest portion of our National

To this twofold violation of the Constution, in the act of acquiring territory and in the provision made for the permanency of Slavery; a third, o kindred complexion with the last, may be ad-ded. Instead of confining the operation of the treaties to the cases of the resident slaveholders of Louisiana and Florida; the only ones pro vided for; the slaveholders of the States were al lowed, without restraint, to introduce their slaves nto those territories. From the first, this was permitted under our slaveholding Executives, permitted under our slaveholding Executives, and it has been persisted in so long without being intertupted or even questioned, that Louisiana and Florida slavery, as parts of the whole system, are now considered to be as firmly established; aye, and as lawfully too,—as is the slavery of Georgia or of South Carolina, under their respective black codes.

The unauthorized purchase of Louisiana must be regarded as in the consequence.

be regarded as, in its consequences, the most dis-astrons event for our country to be found in its political history. In saying this, I neither forget nor underrate the advantages of the acquisition, in a merely territorial point of view. But might not those advantages have been as certainly secured, without bringing on ourselves the odium and the ills which we are now suffering, from having extended and strengthened the empire of Slavery? Would not the people, on being properly appealed to, have so amended the Constitution as to have authorised the acquisition. whilst they carefully guarded against the contin uance and diffusion of Slavery in that vast re-gion, out of which three Slave States have al-ready been carved?

Next to the purchase of Louisiana, in calamit ous consequences to the country, was the admis-sion of Missouri into the Union, as a Slave State. Into this straggle the slave-power entered with a flerceness that did not seem to characterize it in former times. But it did not forgetdoes to eke out the lion's skin with the fox's tail. That struggle, in which, too, treachery in the North, did its part but too well, issued in the the North, did its part but too well, issued in the complete triumph of the enemies of the Constitution. Its friends variquished, betrayed, retired discouraged from the field. From that time till the present, the Government has been awayed by men who show, in the smalavement of their fellew-men, how heartily they despise the truths of the Declaration of Independence; by men tellew-men, how heartily they despise the truit of the Declaration of Independence; by me whose lives are but the expression of the coars barbarian contempt with which every claim of humanity, and every principle of just and equ table government may be spurned and trampled on in the face of God and man. Their power, oo, has been exercised in the same inso t of overseership that marks brutal rule at ho Congress to Washington, to be overawed, corrupted and despised. The venal orators and declaimers of Athens, who sold themselves and their country to Philip, were not looked on with supremer contempt by their superclitous purchaser, than are the betrayers of the North by their Sleveladding oversary when driving them to slaveholding overseers when driving the

or which we have been prepared, mainly by the we annexations that have already taken place, and by the admission of Missouri into the Union. It is a sad condition—but not devoid of hope.
For again are the friends of the Constitution

despondency are showing themselves among the leaders of its battallia;—that the rescue of the government from that dark power, and the crowning blessing of our holy struggle, its utter period, cause the song of praise and thanksgive about her book.

Him in whose might we have fought, and who

American gentleman i he annihilation of men's and everlasting overlasting o

To Messrs. William E. Austin, David Shield

### Washington. The Madisonian, the Government organ, does

ot deny, or even attempt to throw doubt upon, the statements of the National Intelligencer, concerning the acts of the President and his Cabinet. On the contrary, it evades the question of to attempt surpassing which is about the blunder that either poet, painter, or sculp dulge in a strain of puerile speculation about commit. Powers has just finished mod certain mysterious relations between Mr. Clay young Greek female slave, in a tone of on & Mr. Van Buren, these gentlemen baving bound feeling, if the expression may be perm themselves to keep every other Presidential candidnte out of the field!

ments, as follows:-

But, the reflection most important to the particular and sorrow can make it, and, all lovely licis, that, in supposing the case of our having one thinks less of her beauty while gernment paper tacitly admits that the information which we have given to the Public is as the writes with a chisel instead of a continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous can make it, and, all lovely one thinks less of her beauty while gernment paper tacitly admits that the information which we have given to the Public is as correct as though it had been taken from the in his portrait busts, notwithstanding to conceivable truth of resemblance, there records of the Department. Our habitual readers have confidence enough in us to believe for where a matter-of-fact pressic eye would see what we state, as facts; but, after this admission on the part of the Government paper, no person, habitual reader or not, can doubt the general habitual reader or not, can doubt the general habitual reader or not, can doubt the general habitual reader or not. correctness of the statement made by us on Sat-

### Senator Woodbury and Texas. We intended to give a brief synopsis of the inswer of Senator Woodbury to the question, of Texas Meeting in Kentucky, but the paper containing it was mislaid. The following, which we find in an exchange paper, is a true report

"Mr. Woodbury, Senator from New Hampshire, has written a letter to a committee in Carroll county, Kentucky, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States; in which he says he thinks no Constitutional objection exists, and that he prefers, if Texas made an application for that purpose, her re-annexation to the United States, rather than her annexation to any other power, or the endangering of our rights and interests in that quarter.

so far as it goes:

## Sumner Lincoln Fairfield. The New York Tribune says,

ture without regard to means, and fatally indicted to intoxicating liquors. These errors have wrought the ruin of a naturally generous and gifted spirit. May his fate warn others from the path of danger and destruction!"

Speech of Cassius M. Clay. Thousands upon thousands of copies of this speech are now circulating in the country, In the East they are publishing it in tract form, and in the Northern part of this State, a large tract edition of it has just been issued from the office of the Liberty Herald.

Accident from the Bursting of a Boiler. The steam boiler in the Foundry between Elm placed as sentinels in its vestibule, would not only be absurd, but eminently disrespectful to the very source of all Constitutional authority.

Had Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe accepted building and to the building itself. The floors

It is quite possible that the Slave-holders, at treaties providing for securing their peculiar were lifted up, the walls shattered and the win ty or a Religious Establishment that might have dows torn out. We understand that two of the existed in Louisiana and Florida when they hands belonging to the Foundry were dangerous ly injured and several others badly stunned.

# New Hampshire

The New Hampshire elections show an increase of the Liberty vote thus far. Steele, the of the Union; that the spirit manifested in Democratic candidate has 17,611 votes; Colby, proceeding is in derogation of the rights and (Whig,) 10,696, Hoyt, (Lib.,)3,808; White, Conservative,) 1,415; Scattering, 229

The returns are from 125 towns. The Liberty vote will probably exceed 4,000. Next fall they will tread on the heels of the Whigs.

The Senate did not sit Saturday, 16th. In the House, no business of importance was trans-

We learn that a little below Wheeling, the steamboats Mail and Clipper came into collision, by which one man was killed, and the former boat severely damaged.

## Mr. Weller Has been tried in the Criminal Court at Wash

ngton, for his assault on Mr. Shriver, and fined ten dollars. One Day Later from England.

# Public Works of Pennsylvania. A bill is under consideration in the Legisla-

ture of Penusylvania, for the sale of her Public Works, fixing the price at \$20,000,000. It will raise his voice, at all times, in favor of Elections in Pittsburg.

### The Liberty men have increased their vote largely in Pittsburg. Last fall, they cast only

379, this spring, they have given for Mr. Craig, 636, showing an increase of 257! Washington.

# The National Intelligencer of the 20th, furnish-

es no additional information concerning the Tex-B Treaty. The New York Tribune inion, that it will not be ratified. On the 18th, we perceive that the resolutions does not patronize that paper. of the Mississippi Legislature about Texas, were

sent and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate bill to change the time and place of holding the Circuit and District Courts for the District of Ohio, was passed by the House

The remsylvania repeatance, says that large and ugly mouth." That is a face, which needs no defence for itself:"

"The editor of the Natchez Free Translation of the Natc Affairs.

the District of Ohio, was passed by the House on the same day, 86 to 49. Mr. Hale gave netice that he would move a reconsideration of that the should be very reluctant to excharacters with any Whig editor. This that thus talks of swapping characters, is that thus talks of swapping characters, is the following day.

# Further Items.

Mr. Calhoun, it is said, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, with the understanding that he will be at liberty to retire after the settlement of the Oregon and Texas questions. ettlement of the Oregon and Texas questions. Should treaties for the adjustment of both these questions be submitted at once to the Senate. one for the annexation of Texas, the other for the ettlement of Oregon, only securing to England considerable portion of that territory, could not majority of two-thirds be found to ratify them? The correspondent of the New York Sun says,

that Mr. Webster is of opinion that the Treaty of Texas cannot pass the Senate. We shall all know, when the question

The American Sculptor Powers The following testimony of Mrs. Trollop Powers, will almost reinstate her in the good on ion of those of our citizens who fell out we

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sen pronounce such a judgment upon a atlantic Apelles as may well justify conversation upon art and artists, which with this great man at Rome two years a eye kindled at the mention of Powers: said, I consider the birth of this young an epoch in the art of sculpture voices, and therefore well deserves response if there ever was an artist who might words at defiance, it is Powers; for truth speak for him in his own eloque He is in sculpture what Shakspeare is in In neither do you find the 'faultless mons the world no'er saw,' but such strength The Intelligencer commenting upon the arti-cle in the Madisonian confirms its own statements, as follows:

But, the reflection most important to the public is, that, in supposing the case of our having a spy in the Department of State,? the Covand contrives to give a me of moral individuality to every head than I have ever found in marble portraits before. I doubt much if the United States are yet aware of the value of the noble specimen of native genin which they have sent ing the weath of many of the States, I can find that any work of this great artist has been ordered to adorn either of the numer public buildings of his native country, with exception of the bust of Chief Justice Ma which, if I mistake not, is placed in some put building at Washington. His majestic Eve remains in his studio, nor has the n slave yet found a master. Travelling no and gentles cannot always be caught as they go lop across the land, and, in fact, the high ors of the sculptor can rarely be nur by crowned heads or public bodies of men. On own admirable Gbison would not and could not have reached the commanding elevation on wh he stands, had his genius been enco private patronage alone. But it is to be home that the great and yearly increasing numbers ntelligent Americans who are perpetually in ing Italy, will in time make the name of Pa known, as it ought to be, from Maine to Gent and then this highly gifted man will receive fame and his reward from the quarter when think he would most rejoice to welcome it.

## "Yours, very truly, "FRANCES TROLLOFE "Florence, Dec. 26, 1843."

Massachusetts and Virginia It will be remembered that the Legistro Virginia, after passing resolutions in oppositions to those of Massachusetts, concerning she representation, passed another resolution, to turn to the Legislature of Massachusetts, t resolves. Perhaps a more appropriate word such an act cannot be found, than the war

milty of so gross a breach of courtes

"insolent." We doubt whether in all our his

tory, the legislature of any State has ev.

Il. may go too far one of these days The following are the resolves passed by Massachusetts Legislature.

"Resolved. That this Legislature cannot regard the return of their resolves by the Ge eral Assembly of Virginia as without apr dent in the correspondence between the Si dependence of a sovereign State, and is a voition of that courtesy which ought ever to the acterize the intercourse between

States of a confederate Republic.

"Resolved, That the Governor of this Co communicate copies of the foregoing Pres States, with the request that they may be before their respective Legislatures."

There were thirty-eight Senators present

resolutions was unanimous. The discussion was very spirited and inte ting, and among other things, we observe ex-Governor Lincoln made the following marks:

"Mr. Lincoln said that he confessed gratified with the disposition made of sage yesterday, and the report to-day wa liberate and dispassionate one. Sir, it is acceptable. He rejoiced in the temperature the Resolves treated the indignity offere Commonwealth by the State that was the er of the Patriot of his country, and, he add, the mother of presidents. She had ten what was due to a sister State. The Packet ship Westminster, has arrived at "The proposition of Massachusetts was

New York, bringing British news one day later; one, and proposed with due regard to the ples of the compromise, was respectfully and was worthy of their most serious attained was worthy of their most serious attained. It proposed what the Constitution of the States contemplated, and was in the very of the compromise. What Massachusett was reasonable, and he should never complishment. What Virginia had done reflect discredit on herself instead of our State. He would send them the Resolv leave them to their good sense to reme

The House of Representatives, in the after of the same day, passed the resolu-engrossed, without a division. All parties thus concur in this movement

## Mr. Pilcher.

The most important man in Kentucky, ja ing from the columns of the Louisville Jour is Mr. Pilcher. He must be ungrateful

The following squibs from the Journal presented to the House, received by common con- better than its dissertations upon Mr. Pilo "The Pennsylvania Keystone, in abusing

in his impudence as a certain fellow, mel

## How the Thing is Managed. York Tribune says ...

"A society has been formed here men for that purpose, (the annexation as,) who are not members of Congress, act in concert with Congress; the he front and leader of this party is Mr. Walker; a fund has been raised by ern men to defray all the expenses of publishing documents and specches, subject; and no feasible means is to tried to effect their object.

beyond trol ove nation. at such towards greatly al powe thing, e on its m holding very is people to of the N resented make up the truth Slave-Po mischief.

written a Texas. man? H plot-an speak ou marks m he allude tion of th ry, and h religious was all. have ofter particula infamous der tones, on the ac

Webster, the soul to face, a prominen organizati Quincy soul enon Honest an unpard cal organi of Compre sufferance chain upo One takes

cal worsh slaveholdi Whater have been that the t tions of il encourage tion, but I working, aggrandiz ment of

Slavery. T questiontaught us,

The Clergy and Annexation. The announcement through the public prin that Mr. Perkins of the Unitarian Church, would deliver a lecture on the question of the annexation of Texas, Sunday evening, sounded strange ly in many ears. But, for one, we have never seen able to understand, why grave questions of Public Interest, in their relations to Morality and Religion, should be excluded from the Pulpit, or ned unfit topics of discussion, for the Sabbath. The separation of Religion from Polities, the habit of treating men's relations to Government, as if independent of any controlling Moral Principle, has produced much of that shameless corruption and reckless violence now 90 common in our National Councils, The Lecture of Mr. Perkins attracted multi-

umbers being obliged to stand.

The Lecture was a vivid and solemn expos tion of the moral consequences likely to follow from the annexation of Texas. He viewed the question, in its bearings upon the National Faith, the Cause of Peace, and the system of Slavery. In reference to the first point: Mexico was our friend and ally. She was living on good terms with us, and in the performance of all the offices of good neighborhood. Her faith with us was strictly kept, by the most punctual payment of the instalments of money due by her, for damages done to our citizens in former times. Texas had revolted from her—but she still claimed it as her territory. Under such circumstances, by stealth, in the dark, without note of warning, to annex that territory, would be one of the grossest violations of National Faith, on re-

As to the probabilities of a war, he referred to the indignation with which such an outrage must fill the civilized world; the general feeling of bitter hostility against us in England and Europe, growing out of the repudiation by some of the States of their debts; the excitement of the public mind in Britain, in regard to the question of Slavery; the deep interest England had, in the preservation of Texas, as an independent state, and a non-slaveholding Republic; and the intimate connection between the Oregon and pression, and Slaveholding Rule. the Texas questions. Under this head, he gave a terrific description of the horrors of war, its demoralizing influences, and its tendency, (origi-

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On the last point, the connection of the ques-Slavery as at war with the progress of civiliza-Constitution, our Mission as a Nation, the de. crees of God, and the whole tenor of Revelation-It was a practical, complete denial of Christianing this Territory, we should make Virginia and slaves to Texas. He showed how such a measure would quicken the domestic slave-trade, most probably convert the Northern slave-states into slave-breeding and slave-selling states, and ultimately aggravate the horrors of the foreign traffic, perpetuate Slavery, and augment the slave. holding Power, beyond all bounds or calculation.

turer. Suffice it, that it was an effort well aimed gainst this most atrocious scheme of Cupidity olutionary one.

Texas -- The Cause -- The Duty.

and independent as it ought to be, it would conthe plot of annexing Texas to the Union is the duties, should it be adopted. policy, not of the South, or of the North, but of the slaveholding caste, and that it is pursued by that caste, solely for the sake of extending slavery, opening new markets for slaves, and securing beyond all question or peril, its absolute control over the non-slaveholding interests of the nation. Many papers will be afraid even to hint fied? at such a fact. They will talk of good faith towards Mexico, of the danger of extending so greatly our territory, of the want of Constitutional power in Congress to effect annexation-any mischief. We said that Daniel Webster had Texas. Why did not he meet the crisis like a he alluded in philosophical terms to the agitation of the public mind on the question of slavery, and hinted at the danger of trifling with the eligious sentiment on this subject. But that was all. It was such language as slaveholders infamous plot, and call upon the people, in thunder tones, to put the brand of condemnation upon the actors in it, and their object. No! Daniel Webster, with all his gigantic intellect, has not organizations at the North, if we except John Columbus (Miss.) wharf, she leaped overboard, Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings, has near the wheel, and drowned herself! soul enough for such a task?

One takes a Slaveholder, as the idol of its politipoer young girl to the work of self-destruction! cal worship, the other, a non-slaveholder with slaveholding principles.

taught us, that it was treason to the Constitution, any way.

a violation of its compromises, to touch it in any The Constitutional Position of the Lib vay! And so thoroughly has the public mind or the free States been subjected by slaveholding influence, that multitudes imagine that the gross usurpations of the Slave-Power, and even this Liberty Party with great position. They comlast foul plot for the extension of its domination, are all attributable to the excitement produced by this position, but an argument in defence of it, the efforts of abolitionists! No stolidity can which challenges refutation. It was said lately surpass the absolute stultification of the inculties, in the Voice of Freedom that to assert the un which marks the willing vassals of Slaveholders. which marks the willing vassals of Slaveholders. constitutionality of slaveholding in the District Ask any candid politicism, who has had experiof Columbia was a novel and bold doctrine. ence in the councils of the nation, in times past- Hardly so. It was put forth in the first Liberty he will tell you, that he never knew the period when slaveholders were not exacting, overbear- by every State Convention since. It receives ing, determined to rule; that long before the era the sanction of the National Convention held last of Abolitionism, they had learned to act in con- August in Buffalo. The resolutions of that Concert, and to regard slavery as their paramount in-vention relating to this matter were drafted by terest, had laid their plans for universal secen- the same hand which had written the Ohio addency, and would suffer no interference with dresses and resolutions previously to that time .-The Lecture of Mr. 1 classes and resolutions previously to that time.—
under the house was filled to overflowing, large their designs. We were conversing with an old The doctrine then is not altogether new, nor is politician of this class the other day, and such it bold in any sense except that in which the aswas his testimony. It was always so, he remark- sertion of any truth, at war with the dogmas of ed, and the North always submitted-and how is the day, is bold. it to be helped? And yet this same man with all his experience, is a pledged supporter of a slave- themselves of the advantages of their true conholding candidate for the Presidency!

> the Government to the control of the Slavehold- troversy as to the construction or binding obliers-not by yoting for slaveholding candidates, gation of particular clauses. They would stand or Northern candidates with pro-slavery princi- on an impregnable vantage ground from which ples; but, by a fearless and frank avowal, of they could overwhelm the defences of slavers administration of public affairs to the principles of Liberty incorporated in the Constitution, and the policy of resisting every pre-slavery claim, every extension of slaveholding power, aye, and by refusing to vote in any case for a friend or supporter, or practicer of Slavery! That is the way the Constitutional doctrines which they announce to help it—and had the Non-Slaveholders of the be studied and understood. Let them be tracted about insignificant differences of opinion touching currency and tariffs, made it their first business to carry out in good faith the intentions of their forefathers and the spirit of the Constitution in relation to slavery, our Union would not now be convulsed by the disclosure of the existence, of a miserable plot to eternize Human Op-

Dissolution of the Union.

The New York American says, plainly, that i nating in this way,) to destroy forever our Un- Dissolution of the Union. There are others who are ready to endorse this affirmation. Let us look before we leap. If we declare that the Untion with Slavery, he dwelt at greater length, ion is dissolved, it follows, that we hold ourselves and with most impressive energy. He spoke of released from all further allegiance to the Constitution, and laws of the Government. In fact, tion the spirit of the age, the tendency of our to us, there is no longer any Constitution, there own institutions, the spirit and principles of the are no longer any laws. How then shall we proceed? As reasonable men, we should take no position, we are not resolved at all hazards to maintain-adopt no principle, the practical ity The scheme of annexation was a scheme inferences from which we are not willing to folto extend and perpetuate Slavery. He exposed low out. How then, on the assumption that the the hollowness of the argument, that, by annex- Union is dissolved, that we no longer have a federal Constitution, or federal laws, can we redress Kentucky free States, and only transfer their our grievances? Not by the ballot box-not by sending men to Congress-who will undo the wrong, for we hold that there is no longer any Congress, or Government! There is but one mode left-Revolution. We must resist any fed- and consequently every slave therein, became eral law or regulation which may be attempted at that me to be enforced, and set about at once organizing a new Union. If the people are prepared ed report would be doing injustice to the Lec- voting, cease using the elective franchise, with reached, and a profound opposition aroused a- cease to be a political party, and become a rev-

Texas-The Cause-The Duty.

If the press of the North were as enlightened like body of our citizens to take such a ground, able body of our citizens to take such a ground, admitting such States into the Union, so far as gious principle with them to allow no slave-pleased the Lord to give you further time to tinually keep this fact before the People-that of the position, and have a full view of our

# The New York Tribune says-

"A Constant Reader" wishes Mr. Clay catechised on one of the exciting tupics of the day. We really see no necessity for it, and prefer that our President shall be a free man. Will 'A Constant Reader' vote for Mr. Clay, if satis-

This won't do, neighbor. Mr. Clay has been no man has made any objection. But, when it is proposed to question him concerning his proposed to question him concerning his thing, every thing, rather than meet the question on its merits, and pointing boldly to the slave holding aristocracy, say, ye are the men, and slavery is the cause. We call the attention of the people to this circumstance. The public men of the North, who have so long controlled or represented the politics of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States, dare not make up an issue with a state of the free States and of the free States and of the free States and of the free Stat make up an issue with slavery—dare not avow the truth—dare not say one word against the Slave Power which is strong presumptive evidence against them.

Mr. Van Buren ought to have answered ere now ident and yie Presument, and that it relation to fugitives from service, are anti-republican in their character, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abrogated by an express amendment. is strong presumptive evidence against them. Slave Power, which is the sole cause of all the Had they answered decidedly in the negative, expressing in strong terms, terms like those

"Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death!" the soul to stand up before the slaveholder, face on a visit to Mobile. After she had gone, she to face, and say, "thou art the man!" And what prominent man, connected with the old political the Lallah Rookh. When within 50 yards of the organizations at the connected with the old political the Lallah Rookh.

We read with admiration the exclamation Honest reader, it would not do-it would be of Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty or Give an unpardonable act of rashness. These politime Double!" This spoor slave-girl did more cal organizations. cal organizations are founded upon the Principle than the American orator—he but moter she of Compromise with Slavery. They exist by the acted, and chose Death rather than Chains. It sufferance of the Slavery. sufferance of the Slaveholder. They wear the chair man that a the same action, and chose Deans but what must be the chain upon the heel, and the gag in the mouth. horrors of that bondage, which could nerve that

Music and Ladies.

What can you expect from such parties? They have been amusing themselves with the idea, that the taniff and currency were the great questions of the country, and the slaveholders have encuraged them in this process of self-deception, but meantime, have been quietly, secretly agrandizement of their own order, the advancement of their own interests, the perpetuation of such as is better adapted to popular use.

Music and Ladies.

A neighboring editor is very much scandalized to do do 208 do do Dutch, 122 do do 127 do do 127 do do 127 do 127 do 128 do 128 do 129 ment of their own interests, the perpetuation of practice we consured was, the singing of dog-such as is better adapted to popular use.—Slavery. This with them has been the paramount gerel songs; and as to the ladies, we have never their conduct, in by our friends, to have them widely circulation—while at the North the paramount gerel songs; and as to the ladies, we have never by our friends, to have them widely circulation. question—while at the North, the parties have have have have never to be our friends, to have them widely circulataught us, that it was transfer to the parties have and of September of the contract of the

Ohio define the Constitutional position of the

We do wish that Liberty Men would avail stitutional position. They would not then be "How is it to be helped?" Not by continuing embarrassed by questions as to the propriety of taneekly to wear the yoke-not by abandoning king office under the Constitution, or, by conhatred to slavery, a determination to conform the and drive it out of the Constitution and out of the

We republish below the Ohio Resolutions, referred to, and especially ask all our brethren of the Liberty press throughout the country, and all impartial editors of the other parties to give proclaimed as THE CONSTITUTIONAL CREED OF THE LIBERTY PARTY; as the doctrines which a Liberty Congressman, when elected, will carry out by Legislation; as the doctrines which a Liberty Executive will hold sacred in his administration of the Government; as the doctrines, in fine, which the Judges of the land, if faithful to the Constitution, must enforce by judicial decisions.

There is another reason why we should insist, especially at this time, upon the doctrine contained in the resolutions; and that is, the danthe treaty of Texas be ratified, that act IS a ger of the annexation of Texas. Our doctrines being true. Slavery in that territory, at the moment it passed under the jurisdiction of the U. States, (allowing such a thing possible,) would cease instantly, to exist. It might continue in fact, but it would be in violation of our Constitution and Laws. And such would be the feel ing in the Public Mind at the North, that the correctness of these doctrines would at once be acknowledged, and it would be seen, universally, that the salvation of the country depended upon their enforcement.

We call the attention of the reader, to the resolutions in which they are embodied.

4. That the laws of France in virtue of which the laws of Spain in virtue of which slavery ex-Virginia and Maryland in virtue of which slave ry existed in the District of Columbia, cease to be in force at the moment when said Territo ries and District were ceded to the United States, at that moment, free,
5. That all acts of Congress, for the continu

We have given but some of the more prominent points of the Lecture. To attempt a detaildissolved. If Liberty men are prepared to cease
such acts, but because they are in direct conflict. with the fifth article of the Amendments of the a view to placing men in our national councils, Constitution, which declares that "NO PERSON SHALL and ably sustained; and, if the audience had any conscience, that conscience must have been the Union is dissolved. From that moment, they out due process of Law," and also in conflict with the Preamble of the Constitution, which with the Preamble of the Constitution, which | cured

strument inconsistent with itself, and, therefore, while we admit that the constitution, as originally slavery in the several States, and contained several provisions having reference to that fact; we must nevertheless insist that the legal continuance of slavery in the United States became in catechised about a bank, a tariff &c, &c., and possible after the ratification of the fifth Article

Protection to Sugar. The planters in Lousiana will never be able, written a letter, expressing his views against Texas. Why did not him his views against employed by Mr. Webster or Mr. Birney, under the highest protection, to furnish sugar so their hostility, we know that Texas could not cheaply as it could be purchased from abroad; man? He knew who were the authors of the be annexed. As it is, we charge them either with be that even the stoutest advocate of the Hainn plot-and what was its object: why did he not sheak out pleisted. The indifference on this subject, or must admit that the whole people of the Union a most culpable indifference on this subject, or must admit that the whole people of the Union speak out plainly? True, he quoted certain remarks made by him some six years ago, in which he alluded in philosophic marks made by him some six years ago, in which sgain ask-can it be that the American people will benefit, but for that of the planter. In fact the them. Let us meet in Albany, on the 15th vote, blindfolded, on this question? Will they protection granted is no better, than a regulation of May, with the fixed purpose, hereafter to require to know the opinions of candidates on would be, that should secure to the planters of every topic, but that which just now rises in that State the sole right to purchase from abroad, importance, immeasurably above all others? so that they might compel us to buy of them, at We shall see. Meantime, we say, let us their ownfprice. An exchange paper estimates have often used, without meaning anything in particular. He did not meaning anything in know what Mr Clay and Mr. Van Buren think; that the whole crop of sugar and molasses man within a period of eight weeks!

for the information of Congress and the Public,

	nter to make hi	s slave la	bor pro-
itable.	on any order of the second	100 Base	10000
In brown clay	yed sugar, in bx		er cent.
do 1	do	100	do
do	do	125	do .
do	do	111	do
On white clay	ed sugar, de	0 89	do
and do		0 111	do
do	कि विकासिक्तिक विके	0 1144	do
Dn muscovad	FERRI DEGION WITH THE		do
de a do a a a	not loughthing and		do
do	delicities was 1 200 d		do
do	de palingradely and		do
	September 19 Control of the Se	159	do
On molasses,		1134	do
ar mak do	do.		
do	do	152	do
On muscavado		142	do
	down endament	103	do
On refined su	gar-English,	112	do
do	do	208	do
do	Dutch.	122	do
3	do	197	do

Our friends are started at last. The last veek, we received nearly a hundred subscri bers in this way. One club has been found in Indiana. Make haste, if you want to hear the news about Texas.

Philanthropist one year at the rate of one DOLLAR A cory, diveys payable in advance. Clubs under twenty, and not less than ten, shall have the paper one year at the rate of ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY.

loays payable in advance. Clubs under ten, and not less than six shall have the paper at the rate of one not-LAR AND FIFTY CENTS A COPY per year, invaiably in advance.

The Youths' Monthly Visiter Has been out long enough for our friends prompt. We are pleased to announce, that it has met with great favor.

Texas--Highly Important. The news in to-day's paper is of vast importance. The letter of Mr. Birney is an in his sleep in this manner, in the penitenjust and magnanimous in sentiment, eloquent in style.

To the Editor of the Herald: Will you be kind enough to insert the follow

> Circular, To the Baptists in America.

DEAR BRETHREN: It is already known to you, that in the course of last spring, the American and Fo-eign Baptist Missionary Society was organhe Missionary enterprize without the aid of cause, and desire so holy a cause to be sushis society either directly or by auxiliaries; and come themselves, or send delegates to the meeting. We put the question distinctly to the Baptists throughout our land, will you, or will you not, give countenance and support to a society founded upon the principle that righteous objects can be pursued only by righteous means! If you will look back upon the history of Missions, you will find that the work has been slow in the extreme. With many years of toil and sacrifice, little has been accomplished. But few missionaries have been sent into the field, and these have had much fewer converts than the devotedness of their lives would have warranted us to have expected with God's blessing upon their labors. Why so few missionaries, and why this want of success? That spirit which has prevailed a-

of our own country, as well as for the ignorant and degraded Pagans of other lands.

The following table, prepared in New York,

Clubs of not less than 20 shall have the

ug, and oblige many friends?

against the spiritual wants of their countrysionaries have gone forth, to proclaim the executioner was making Gospel, sustained as they have been in part, claimed, "Oh, mighty

cease to be a political party, and become a revolutionary one.

We make these remarks, not that there is a deliberate intention on the part of any considerable body of our citizens to take such a ground.

With the Preamble of the Constitution, which declargs the estables of its formation.

We make these remarks, not that there is a deliberate intention on the part of any considerable body of our citizens to take such a ground.

With the Preamble of the Constitution, which declargs the estables of its formation.

Only occurred. No denomination of currents in missionary zeal, nor have any been so successful. Indeed, only occurred to the missionary zeal, nor have any been so successful. Indeed, only occurred to the first of the states created within the limits of the Territory of Louisiana, and all acts of Congress and success, in proportion to their numbers. But let it also be observed that it is a relifold, and addressed him, 'Sam Reeye, it has

constitutional, must necessarily control and mod-ify the enactment or instrument amended, and abrogate all provisions in such enactment or in-We have been too long connected with as-We have been too long connected with as-ociations and conventions and societies that in a similar manner to Pendrill's. His suf-

> Brethren, what account will Baptists have to render there, in respect to those who are in bonds! While three millions in our own country are kept in the most abject servitude, ignorant, degraded, debased; are we doing anything to better their condition, to improve their minds, to elevate them in character, and to exalt them to the proper digni-ty of rational beings? She we not rather have to confess to our Supreme Judge. that we have sympathized more with oppressors than with the oppressed? Brethren, in prospect of the judgment seat of Him who came to earth to preach deliverance to the captive, we affectionately entreat you to change your with those who crush humanity; but remem ber those who are in bonds as bound with employ our associated means of benevolent action, with a proper regard for the well-being of the ignorant and degraded slaves

By having sympathy for the one as well the other, we shall be the better prepared to do justice to both; and the Missionary cause being sustained by a consistent benevolence. will doubtless be well austained. The payment of one dollar per annum will constitute any regular Baptist a memper of the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society, provided he be not a slaveholder, but believes that involuntary slavery, under all circumstances, is sin, and treats it accordingly; or the payment of twenty dollars at one time will make him a life member. Let as many, therefore, as desire to unite with us, either come themselves, or send us by mail or otherwise, their contributions with their names. Our friends in the various sections of our country, may unite in their respective neighborhoods, and by one of their number forward their names with the requisite money to our Treasurer, Bro. John N. Barbour, Boston, Mass. We hope also that auxiliary societies will be or-

Corresponding Secretary of the A. & F. B. M. Society Cheviot, Ohio, March 15, 1844.

maica.

The Jamaica papers give an account of a dreadful case of violation and murder, rendered more horrible by the circumstances atending the execution of the criminals. The story is the more remarkable, too, from the circumstances that the crime was discovered by the confessions of the perpetrators, extorted from them by the agonies of remorse Two men; of the name of Pendrill and Reeves alias Chitty, were imprisoned for some minor offences, in two prisons, at a distance from each other; the one at Falmouth, and the other at Kingston. Both of them, in their sleeping as well as their waking moments, made such revelations respecting crime they had committed, that they were brought to trial for it. On the trial, the eve of the persons in whose hearing they had made these revelations, was brought forward. Some parts of it were as follows:-Thomas Anderson said he had been confined Has been out long enough for our friends in the Falmouth district prison, for assault to judge of its merit. If they are going to He knew Pendrill, and saw him in January. subscribe, it is desirable that they should be They occupied the same room. During the prompt. We are pleased to amounce, that ted; he would call out in his sleep, "What do you want with me? I didnt kill you; go away." He tossed his arms about, tore clothes, and stripped himself quite naked.— One morning, after he had been calling out Reeves, (Chitty,) coming from Falmouth, had met a girl, whom they had carried into the bush and murdered. Other witnesse described similar conduct on the part of Reeves, (or Chitty,) in Kingston prison.— Upon this evidence, and corroboratory facts. the two culprits were convicted. They were executed at Falmouth, on the 30th of November. On the scaffold, they behaved with the utmost composure; and notwithstanding the exhortations of the clergyman who attended them, steadily denied their guilt .reign Baptist Missionary Society was organ-ized in the city of Boston, by delegates from different parts of our common country. The object of this organization was to support The appalling circumstances attending the conclusion of the scene, are thus detailed by service; and while the tremulous tones of funds derived from the unrequited toil of his voice still resounded in the ears of these slaves. The first Anniversary meeting of wretched men, the drop fell from beneath this society, is to to take place in Albany on their feet, and there succeeded a scene of the third Wednesday in May next. It is to borror, which, we pray, we may never wit-be hoped that all the Baptists in our coun-try, who feel interested in the Missionary which Chitty was suspended, broke by the ness anything like again. The rope with which Chitty was suspended, broke by the violence of the fall, occasioned by the length of slack allowed him; the cap which covered Pendrill's face, being too big, and unfastened, was blown off, and the dreadful emotion of his features, from the agonies of death, on the countenance of the unfortunate sufferer. became painfully visible to the gaze of the surrounding spectators, many of whom burst into tears, and uttered ejaculations of the harrowing sensations with which they were agitated. Chitty, in the meantime, got upon his legs, unhurt, and immediately exclaimed, "This is fair play; fair play for it." This exclamation he reiterated several times, with slight variations in collecation of words.

Meantime a messenger was despatched horse-back, for a fresh supply of rope, while old Bachus, the executioner, was mechanically engaged in knotting another noose from the fragment of rope which remained. The wretched man continued to declare his innomong the churches to induce their members cence of the murder, and declared that he nevto accumulate property by unjustifiable er saw her, &c.&c.with a degree of volubility means, and especially by wringing from the and vehemence; after which, observing the poor the proceeds of their hard labor, has executioner with the noose in his hand, he also closed their hearts, in a great measure, said, "I will take my chance with that,"— He again ascended the step-ladder, the top at that moment, free,
5. That all acts of Congress, for the continument at home, and the degraded heathen aof which was used for a drop. He made no
ance of Slavery in the Territories of Louisians
and Florida, and in the District of Columbia, after
has nevertheless remained, and a few misexecutioner was making preparation, he ex-claimed, "Oh, mighty Lord Jesus—guilty by the avails of oppression, is it to be won-dered at that the God of Justice, as well as thou canst save me—if cast into hell thou of Mercy, has withheld the blessed success canst see me-I suffer death like a manwhich more righteous means might have se- never knew the girl-I never saw the girl,

able body of our citizens to take such a ground, but that we may exactly calculate the bearings of the position, and have a full view of our duties, should it be adopted.

admitting such States into the Union, so far as gious principle with them to allow no slave-pleased the Lord to give you further time to give you further time to give you further time to gious principle with them to allow no slave-pleased the Lord to give you further time t disregard the groans and tears, and suffer-ings of the enslayed blacks of our land. Let dy was dreadfully convulsed for two or three upon a more righteous principle, than a compromise with wickedness, and the most atrocious outrage upon the rights of our poor brethren. It will not be long before we, who are now upon the stage of action, shall be called to the bar of God.—

Bestives with time, he repeatedly kicked the lifeless body of his fellow prisoner, which hung before him, and, at one time, raised both his legs and placed them on Penticon, shall be called to the bar of God.—

Bestives will Regulate these

There will be a Liberty Meeting at Cummir Phursday evening next at early candle-light. Samuel Lewis and others are expected to address

meeting.

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati, February 26, 1844. Weekly Statement. Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market, of this city.

CINCINNATI, March 27, 1844. FLOUR AND MEAL. Corn Meal .....bush. 31 @ Wheat .....bush. — @ 20 @ GRAIN.

SEEDS. | SEEDS. | SUBSTITUTE | SEEDS. PROVISIONS.

—Mess. bbl, 6 50 @
Prime 4 00 @
Dried cwt. 4 00 @

Bacon-Hams Sides..... Shoulders bbl. 9 00 @ in boxes ... 

Neats Foot ...... 4 75 @ out made war soon, and sade Tel Havanna White --- lb. 9 @ Havanna Brown 64@ New Orleans 64@ Brazil White 9 @

Brazil Brown-----

on Crushed ..... " MOLARSES. SALT. er-Fresh, single lb., Firkin . Chickens----Geese ------Apples Green, per bush. Peaches, per peck, ..... -33 @ 

ortment of business, we are happy to say, there is a sange for the better. Our Grocery and Commission attering prospects of a good trade. Our Dry Goods Mer hants, also, come on with a good stock, purchased on advantageous terms; and traders of all kinds, look upon eir business during the present season, as a profital ne. We see in all parts of the city, preparations for suliding; and we are informed that the buildings are to its-Carpenters and Masons are early at work, and the heering sound of the axe, hammer and trowel are ev erywhere heard, together with the merry song and laugh f those who ply them. We hear of no Orders" being the principal pay, but most of the business is done on the cash principle. We cannot but thin hat this is to be a prosperous season for Cincinnat such more so than any previous season since the reverses of '39 and '40.

FLOUR—The market has been moderately active du ng the past week, with some transactions at \$3.72a3.75 The weather has been rather unfavorable during me t should be preserved from dampness, during the damp eather it is hazardous to move it. The tramoderate at \$3.80a3.85.

CLOVER-SEED-The supply of Clover-seed is very limit dand during the past week the price has advanced.-The demand is much better than the supply, from store t is retailing at \$5.25.25. TIMOTHY SEED remains much as last week, the demand

limited as are also the receipts. Price from wagons \$ 1.to1.25; retail 1.25a1.40. MUSTARD-SEED-There is none coming into market, de and to some extent. We leave our figures unchanged he supply will probably be limited until after the ne

ave been bought up at 25c and it is th ood article would bring an advance on that quotation. CHEESE-We notice a few sales of this article to flat patmen, at 4tc. for casks and 5 to 5t for boxes. The lave been no arrivals during the week, and we leave our notations the same as last week, say 41 to 5c. for casks

and 5a5je. for boxes, as in quality.
SUGAR—The receipts during the past week have been noderate. The market remains firm at last weeks que ions, 61a7c. for New Orleans. The transactions hav en confined mostly to the retail demand for the country and city supply. We understand that the season he een very favorable for making Country Sugar, which s generally of a superior quality. This has lessened the demand to some considerable extent. However

Morasses-The market is a little more firm than lar reek. The most inferior quality cannot now be bough ess than 27s27 c while an extra will sell at 27a29 c res ily. The transactions of the week have been confined to

narket.

COFFEE-There have been some transactions during the week but mostly in limited parcels, at 7‡a7‡ and 8c., som rong scented and choice parcels have been sold a 8tc. The receipts have been limited. Most of the cargoe from below being bound, for Pittaburgh. Stock on hand

with promptitude. At the earliest opportunity the water Crafts left for the western ports, and will be ready with cargoes to go into Buffalo long before the Eric Canal shall open. The large quantities of Flour in the port on the Lake, will be run into New York, which togethe with the 175,000 brls already there, will have a tento depress the market, and run it down below its real value. The amount already in store in the different ports along the Lake and canal, is thought to be at less, 56 Main Street, Cincin ati.

56 Main Street, Cincin ati.

17 PRICES AS LOWAS IN THE EASTERN COUNTRY MERCHANTS wanting Books or States of New York has a much greater quantity of Wheat and Flour in store than she had last year. With these views before them, the Produce Dealers of Cleveland have held back in their purchases, until after this navigation of the School Books.—Primers, Spelling Books, Arithmetics, Grammars, Geographies, and other leading standard search with the state of the purchase of the standard search with the state of the standard search with the standard search search search with the standard search searc ERIN CANAL shall open, when they expect to make pu hases at a much cheaper rate.

The nominal price of Wheat 80c, but no transactions The last sale of Flour, 400 bris of fancy brand at 4.25; delivered at Buffalo; and good brands offered freely, at 4. Lard held at 5tc pr 100 lbs

BALTIMORE, March 21. The flour market had im proved a shade, and the American reports sales of about 800 bbls Howard street, at \$4.50, and 1000 bbls City Mills at same. Maryland red Wheat, good to Prime, 95a100c. Yellow Corn 45a46.; Oats 24a26c.

NEW YORK, March 19th .- There is no change in Flour market; holders of western are firm at prevthe Four market; nonces of westernand. The Provision market is rather firm—300 bris of Mess have chang; ed hands at \$9.37\a0,44-9.50 is asked by some. Prime ed hands at \$9.371a9.44-9.50 is asked by some. Prime is less firm than Mess. Lard continues active and in good demand-sales of 1500 kegs at 6a61.

PITTSEURGH, March 20th.—The canal was in full 12 doz. India Currie Powder; 20 doz. India Currie Powder; 20 do Walnut and Mastreon Catsup; peration and boats left with heavy loads for the East .-The roads were so bad, that Produce from the country, was very scarce and would continue so until the weather

ecame settled.

FLOUR—In consequence of the decline in the East, the narket was fluctuating, with a downward tendency, 33.62to3.65 was quoted as the market price for superfin IRON-No change in the price of articles manufactured from Iron. There were large quantities of Pig Metal coming down the Allegheny, little of which had yet come into market. FEATHERS-The demand was very active with an empty market. PROVISIONS-There has been no change to note in the

provision market. Transactions in bbl Pork are very limited, and no heavy transactions have taken place in Bulk. The beef market remains dull and without change in prices. There have been some transactions in Lard at dable, during the week.

CINCINNATI, March, 25th. 523do Bacon; 2349 do Leaf Tobacco. FLOUR-The market continue quite active, and trade uch disposed to buy. We notice sales of 1000 to 1200

LYNCH's SWEET OIL.

I have for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle, Dominack Lynch's celebrated Sweet Oil, the finest and most delicate Oil, that comen to the United States. I am now in receipt of 10 cases from an importation into New York, Feb. 10th. It is very fresh and good.

Mar 25

GEO. MILNE & CO. Ohio Life and Trust Co. ial Rank Scioto 12 dis 5 dis 50 dis 35 dis 45 dis 65 dis Lake Eri Miami Exporting Co. Urbana ... Granville Scrip, old date All solvent Banks Eastern selvent Banks Ditnote State Bank and Branel Tennessee. 2 die EXCHANGE. pre Baltime New O New York .... New Orleans Exchange &c. at New Orleans, At the latest dates ....5f 371@5f 421 per do On London ..... 11 00 11 dis Boston, 60 days ... U. S. Treasury Notes...... U. S. Bank Notes..... 1 00 1 dia Kentucky Bank Notes. 1001 din 1402 dis Indiana

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

I P We cut the following from the Poughkeepsie Jo and Eagle, and submit it to our readers without coment, for it needs none.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We eve we can safely assert that no body in this part of country has a greater abhorrence of all kinds of quack than we have. But we hold it to be a duty of the is to make known to the afflicted such discoveries in

Municipality, ........No. I, 8—II, 9—III, 40

State Bank of Illinois

ficial.

Within the past year an instance of the beneficial effects
of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has come under our or Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has come interfects immediate observation, and the result is so marked that for the benefit of the suffering we give the particulars.

They are as follow:

They are as follows:

Sometime in January or February, 1842, a young lady, a relative of the writer of this, of very delicate constitua relative of the writer of this, of very delicate constitution, was suddenly attacked with severe cold which immediately brought on spitting of blood, with severe cough,
and some fever, with other darming and dangerous symptoms. Through good medical treatment and great care
she gradually recovered, however, and through the succeding summer enjoyed tolerable health. About the
same time in 1843, after exposure on a cold svening, ahwas again attacked in the same manner, but more violently than in the first instance. For a long time she sufffered from extreme debility, was barely able to walk about
her room, and troubled with cough, and chils and fever
every day. When the weather became warm in May
she was hardly able to ride two miles at a time, and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption. While suffering these and with we disc of inversed. she was hardly able to ride two miles at a tin peared to be going rapidly with consumption. fering thus, and with no sign of improvement cured at her request a bottle of the Balsam of W which she took according to the directions, a was consumed was nearly restored. She pro-ond, but before it was half taken was restored. present has been as well as at any perior out the slightest symptom of her former Such results are not common, and as t

in this vicinity within the past six months, of cures in every respect similar to that we have statad. It is sold in Cincinnast by Sandford & Park, General Agents for the West, No. 15 East Fourth street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

UST received, direct from Europe, a large stock of Earthenware, consisting of Edward's new style of a la. Perle, white and blue raised figured, and blue Continth Breakfast, Dining, Tea and Toilet Ware; black, brown, pink and purple Teas, Twifflers, Muffins, Bowls, Pitchers and Teaware; Persian do do Edged Dishes, Bakers, Plates, do do C C do Nappies do do Colored Bowls and Pitchers; C C and painted, fluted and plain Teas.

Bowls, Ewers and Basins, Pitchers and Chamber 200 boxes Flint Glassware, consisting of fluted & plain pint, half pint, one-third pint, gill and half gill Thum-blers; pint and half pint Molasses Cans; Octagon and Round Preserve Dishes; Com CLEVELAND, March 20th,—Business commences Cup-plates; Salts; Vinegar, Pepper, and Mustard Crusts With promptitude. At the earliest opportunity the wa-

> BARGAINS. COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WINTHROP B. SMITH, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

where.

School Books.—Primers, Spelling Books, Arithmetics,
Grammars, Geographies, and other leading standard
School Books, for Common Schools, Academies and High

School Books, for Common Schools, Academies and High Schools.

Birdles, of different kinds, from large quarto to 32mo., plain and elegant. Testaments. Hymn Books, plain and elegant. Testaments. Hymn Books, Blank Books.—Day Books, Journals, Legers, Records, Pass Books, Memorandum Books, and every description of Account Books, made from good paper and well bound. Writing Paper.—Letter and Cap, ruled and plain, from American, English and French mills, equal as regards variety, quality and price, to any other establishment. Price from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per Ream.

Stationers, generally, as Slates, Slate Fencils, Drawing and Writing Pencils, Scaling Wax, Blotting Paper, Rulers, Erasers, Red Office Tape, Black Sand, &c.

STEEL PENS.

Imported directly from the European Manufacturers, comprising a most extensive assortment of every quality

comprising a most extensive assortment of every quality and price. Also, a great variety of Pen Holders. THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS

SUNDRY CHOICE ARTICLES. 12 doz. India Currie Avange doz. India Currie

article, put up in quart and man and pers.

4 do Hockheimer;
2 do Absynthe;
50 cans Fresh Sardines;
40 do do Lobsters;
12 doz Pine Apple and Orgeat Byrups;
1 do Orange Shrub;
2 groce True Cayeane Pepper;
2 do India Soy;
4 do Choice Old Brandy, purposes.
2 casks German White Wine; purposes.

—ALSO UN STORE.

CINCINNATI, March, 25th.

M1AMI CANAL RECEIPTS. 1483 bbls Flour; 5 do
WINES AND LIQUORS, selected for medicinal purposes, of the very best quality—received direct from under to the country of the count oston. For sale low for cash, by OWEN, Columbia st. MALLISON OWEN, Columbia st.

much disposed to buy. We notice sales of 1000 to 1200
bib at \$3.72a3,78—sales last week on Friday, of 900 bils
City Mills at \$3.88 delivered at the River.

WOOLI WOOLI!

WE are still purchasing every description of wool a the highest market price and shall continue to do so throughout the epiproaching wool season.

mar 27. MILLER & McCULLOUGH.

I REBLY refined Lard Oil, a superior article for four ning, Machinery and Woolens.

Apply to Lard Oil Manufacturer, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Corner of Sycamore & Sth sis.

Corner of Sycamore & Sth sis.

PURE OLD PORT.

I HAVE on hand, in he sold in any quantity desired—5 quarter casks "Hinth, Roope & Co's" genuine Oil Port Whise. This Wine has been analyzed and found the purpose, and of the very best quality,—and is recommended for medicinal purpose.

ALLISON OWEN, Columbia st.

NOTTICE.

NOTTICE.

NOTHICE.

NOTHICE.

NOTHICE.

NOTHICE.

NOUNTY, Commey Pleas, Gilden Bensett and Hester | Hantliton Convert, | Commey Pleas, Gilden Bensett and Hester | Partition. Partition

JOHN JOLIFFE, Atty. for Petitioners. Cinncinnati, March 26 1844.

Mr. Van Buren-The Anti-Slavery Cause The Repealers.

id has been the progress of public s not for the absurd action of Congress, we could by their right names. scarcely believe that a few years since the right of the people of the North to discuss it was openly and generally challenged. So clearly do the people begin to understand its miserable influences over the whole nation, and its baleful conection with national politics, that they are at a on to comprehend how it could ever have been thought other than a national question. The gross pretensions and undisguised ambition laveholders have contributed greatly to this re-

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the kind of feeling prevalent a few years since, is furnished in the letter of Mr. Van Buren, April, 1836, to certain citizens of North Carolina in reply to inquiries propounded by them respecting his opinions on abolitionism. In 1821, this gentleman was a friend of human rights, and he was found voting side by side with Kent, Jay and Livingston. In 1836, he had become their enemy, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Oppresser. In the letter referred to, he took the ground that slavery was a matter belonging exclusively to each State which supported it, and that any attempt "to disturb" it by the people of any other State, would be to violate the spirit of the compromise of the Constitution-that antislavery "discussions" were "at war with every rule of moral duty, and every suggestion of humanity"-that he was as anxious as they possibly could be, "to arrest all agitation upon this distracting subject"-and with a view to this, he studied the Constitution with a desire to find in it an absence of all "power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." He knew that, slavery had ruined the happiness of its victims, and was eating out the heart of the oppressors—that it was infinitely worse than any political degradation; and yet he was fiercely opposed to the slightest attempt to give an expresion of opinion against it.

How stands the case in 1843, seven years after? Just the reverse! Mr. Van Buren has become an agitator-an intermedler with the domestic institutions of other states. The principles repudiated by him in 1836, he glorifies in 1843. He has found out that it is not only a right, but a duty to give utterance to hostile views against Oppression, sustained though it may be by the laws of another Power. Lest we may be suspected of dealing in romance, we will present the evidence of the remarkable conversion of

"There may be," he says, writing Septembe 1843, "honest differences of opinion among us, in relation to the extent of the agency which ar American citizen can with propriety exercise in controversies involving the internal or external relations of other countries. But in the ardor and sincerity of our wishes for the success of all who labor for the extension of human rights, and our deep and abiding sympathy in the suffering condition of those whose patriotic efforts you desire aid, all true republicans must be of one mind. cannot bring myself to believe, that an exhibition of opinion by our people, favorable to the justice and wisdom of a reform in the political system of another country, to be accomplished, if accomplish at all, by Constitutional and legal means, accomp nied by an expression also, of our fervent wishes for the success of all such means when applied to such ends, however great may be their moral force, can be justly regarded as a consurable departure from a policy, so elevated in its origin, and fortunately thoroughly incorporated with the public sentiment of this country."

to give an expression of their views and feelings favorable to the justice and wisdom of a radical reform in the political system of Great Britain, to whom we sustain no other than commercial relations, how can Mr. Van Buren forbid such an expression of sentiment by the peo ple of the free States in favor of the justice and wisdom of a reform in the political system of the slave States, with whom we are bound up, by common duties, common dangers, and a common destiny? So then, in the year 1843. we find Mr. Van Buren taking the whole antislavery ground. But, circumstances alter cases. Our statesmen adopt general principles, just to suit particular cases. Mr. Van Buren was writing in reply to an invitation of Repealers in Milledgeville, Georgia, to attend a Repeal meeting, and he thought he must say that which was most agreeable to them, so that they in a certain event, might do what was most agreeable to him. Interference with the domestic institutions of Great Britain, even though it go so far as to seek the division of that empire, is lawful and praiseworthy. But, interference by our eitizens with a domestic institution of the South, whose influence threatens to destroy a Union, as beneficial, so the Union of Ireland with England is blasting, is not to be tolerated—it is at "war with every rule of moral duty, and every

suggestion of humanity!"

Men of more policy should study mnemone

The Senate on the 15th was occupied with a

act, which was carried so rapidly in the House, cluded in the bill of sale, transferring them to was disposed of quite as summarily in the the negro-owning aristocracy of the South, let Senate, without debate, by laying it on the table —yeas 22, mays 19.

A resolution in the House calling for information in reference to Medical expenditures in the Florida Squadron, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted that debate on the bill relating to West Point Academy should cease at 12 o'clock, after which the Committee should proceed to vote &c. The House then rewhen a speech was commenced by Mr. Morris, in glorification of West Point, but cut short in seven minutes, by the fall of the Speakers! hamner, which ennounced that the hour had come . Mr. Hale's proposition, which was modified so ing the enlistment of employment of cadets in the Military Academy of West Point, be reput to vote, and lost—year 54, neys 9].

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The bill was then passed, 109 years, 67 nays. Sure enough negoti Mr. Wentworth moved to amend the title as to make it read, "a bill to put down the militia of the country." He said he was serious but if there was any objection, he would with the question of slavery, that, were it draw his motion. Only he liked things called

> Mr. Winthrop rose, and said, that he wish o move a suspension of the ruler, for the sake of bringing before the House a subject of vast importance. It had been asserted that it was the ettled policy of the Government to minex Texas, and he wished to understand from the Repre sentatives of the People thems elves whether this was a fact. He moved therefore to suspend the rules to enable him to present the following

resolutions ... Resolved, That no proposition for the aunex ation of Texas to the United States ought to be made, or assented to, by this Government.

Resolved, That the House will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the consideration of the above revolution on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and that said resolution be made the special order of

The Slaveholders manifested the same into crant impatience of this movement, that they always do, in relation to anti-slavery memorials Mr. Payne, before the reading of the resolutions. moved that they be laid on the table. Mr. Black of Georgia, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and others, objected to their reception. Willis Green, a Whig member from Kentucky, thought

After the transaction of other business of lie tle moment, the House adjourned.

The Democratic Party and its Affinities erant to new movements, and is prompt to ally itself with every enterprise which appeals to the patriotism or love of Liberty, of the American people. - When a distinguished Pole came o Cincinnati to arouse popular feeling in behalf of Poland, it was Democratic leaders who rallied around him, and made the old Court House ring with demonstrations of republican sympathy. The cause of Repeat, it is well known, finds its chief supporters among the Democracy." The movement in Rhode Island for a constitutional government was sustained by the Democratic feeling, and Governor Dorr is a hero with "the Democracy" alone The Oregon question has been formally adopt ed, as a Democratic question. Even Joe Smith and his Mormone find shelter under the broading wing of Democracy.

But, there is one exception to the general

rule. That movement, which, more than any other, is distinctively Democratic in its doctrines, appeals more than any other, to Demo cratic sympathies, has been occasioned by violation of every Democratic principle, and the success of which is absolutely necessary t the preservation of Democracy itself in these United States, is, more than any other move ment, denounced and prescribed by the Demo cratic party! We ask the Enquirer, we ask the Statesman, is this not true? Is it not a damning shame, that the Democracy, with its universal sympathies with Liberty, its universal hatred of it Oppression, should not only not whisper a word in favor of Liberty, against Oppression, in the that treaty IS the dissolution of the Union! the Southern half of this Union, but should be order of Tyrants, in favor of Slavery, against band of devoted men, whose great object is, to carry out with fidelity the very principles t which they have sworn eternal allegiance? We have many democratic renders; we put the question to them: are you content with this policy of your party? Are you willing that it should of it--Slaveholders and Democrats! Democraey and Slavery! The Workingmen of the hands, it is said were murdered, in both. North, and the Owners of Workingmen in the South! Men of the North whose vital interest consists in the elevation of Labor, and Men of the South, whose fixed policy is the degrada tion of Labor!-Did the world ever witness an unprincipled, so full of deep disgrace to both

Think you that these slaveholding aristocrats have any real sympathy with your principles ?- Has accepted his appointment. So say the cor They will use you just so long as may suit their purposes, but no longer. As a condition to their alliance with you, they always expect preliminary degradation and falsehood. See what your representatives have done. To gain the vote of the South for Van Buren, they have bound Libappease Mr. Calhoun. For four years longer, they have agreed to take him as their master, and kiss the rod, if he will but patronize Mr. Van Buren. Submit to this, and you will have cause to rue

nem assert their independence, and disavow in dignant terms, the act of their unprincipled a construction address of the branch

Texas -- The Treaty Made -- The Conspi-

racy Disclosed. The Herald is the only paper, which ha certain sound about Texas. Since last August we have been continually urging upon our reaperate attempt would be made during the presont Congress to annex it to our Union. And for the last few months; we have again and again expressed the opinion that the Executive of the United States was secretly carrying on negotiaions for this object. Meantime, the whole country, with the exception of the Legislature of fassachusetts, has been narcotized on the subject. Our Whig and Democratic papers were too busy playing the Presidential game to not the indications of this foul conspiracy. The National Intelligence has repeatedly scouted the dea that such a project could be seriously enter ained. The Whig papers have dogmatically as orted that it was all fudge.—Texas could not and would not be annexed.—there was no danger a

osiance by the way.

into at last prove that the Whige have be

even the National Intelligencer at length deems it a duty to hire on alarm-gun. There will be no the political papers generally, will manifest a great deal of esqueity, and be full of admon ons to the people.

We call attention to the following extract from long editorial in the National Intelligencer of

March 16:

"When, early in the present session of Congress, the subject was casually alluded to by us, we were somewhat staggered by the remark of scontemporary—better informed on the subject, it seems, than we then were—that the project was worthy of more serious consideration than we were disposed to give to it. But, still incredultions, no longer ago than the 28th of last month, though our suspicions were not altogether laid, we recreated the resort of a pending, negotiation.

Early settlers.

On the first day of January, 1842, the though our suspicions were not altogether lai we treated the report of a pending negotiatic for "annexation," received by way of Texas at New Orleans, as being most probably "the wo of wanton mischief or interested speculation." Little did we even then dream that the influences to which we then alluded, as being employed in agitating the question of annexation, had been

ces to which we then alluded, as being employed in agitating the question of annexation, had been seconded by the Executive power of this Government, in the manner and the extent to which we are forced, by information from different quarters, reluctantly to believe.

Matters have proceeded so far, however, that it is proper that we should state to our readers what knowledge we have recently acquired on this aubject, from sources to be relied upon, and endeavor to open their eyes to the dark cloud which overhangs the public peace and the national welfare, if not the existence of this Union.

It is now some months ago—probably not long Elmore Williams, Ephraim Carter,

fare, if not the existence of this Union.

It is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. Wesser from the George P. Torrence, Green, a Whig member from Kentucky, thought this a subject with which the Honse had nothing to do at present, he should therefore vote no. The yeas and mays were ordered, and the vote taken on the question, shall the rutes be suspended? But the House refused, by a vote of 122 nays, to 40 yeas. All the Whig members from the South, but three, and all the Democratic members from the North, but three, voting against the suspension of the rules, or not voting at all.

It is now some moning ago—prosery from the Chest from the Present that an overture was made, by this Government, through the Secretary of State, inciding from the Executive of Texas (Gen. Houston) a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States. This overture was, at first, if we understand rightly, rather coolly received by the Chief of the young Republic. But, since the meeting of Congress, the Government of Texas having been again approached—we will not say importuned, though James Williams, John Martin, John Wood, Cen. Houston did at length consent to negotiate by the Executive of the Control of Police John Waggoner, on the subject. The terms of an arrangen tween the high contracting parties are already arranged; and, if not already done, they are to be reduced forthwith to the form of a Treaty, Samuel Newell, As a general rule, the Democratic party is tol-through the agency of a Special Minister from Texas, (Mr. Henderson,) who is already on his way to this city for the purpose, if, before this paper goes to press, he have not already arrived. So far as the President of the United States and the President of Texas are concerned, the Treaty is all but made."

enate ratify such a treaty? Certainly they will, nless deterred by formidable demonstrations of public opinion against it. Whether the public will move on the question, in such a way as to prove conclusive, we doubt. But, we confess we feel no great apprehension, whatever the result. The annexation of Texas will most likely ease to exist. On the other hand, the defeat of the project will, in its consequences, we doubt not, be fatal to that system. In either event, our country will be delivered from its greates curse-from that enormous evil which is gradually weakening the bands of our Union, and i

Texas Again. Mr. Webster is too late, we reckon. The follow-

ing is from the New York American. Texas .- We have to day directly, and in su shape as to command our belief, that a treaty the annexation of Texas, unfinished at Mr. I shur's death, between him and the Texan Minis er has been hurried to a conclusion by the acting Secretary, Mr. Nelson, and signed,—a that to-morrow or Monday it will go to the Se

ate, where noses have been counted-enough, it said, to insure its ratification.

We repeat, our authority is reliable. If there

New Hampshire. The returns of the elections in New Hampshire

re too meagre to report.

American Vessels, Taken by Pirates. A letter received by a gentleman in Boston by a ship from Manilla, announces the loss of the ners, Zephyr and Anglona, both late of Boslonger falsify every principle it professes? Think ton. The former was bound to Bombay from Canton, and had \$600,000 specie aboard. All fill that region of country with capital, man-

> Slave-Trade. A letter from Havana, of the 25th ult. publis

ed in the N.O. Bee, says: "A ship arrived on the coast last week, tion of Labor!—Did the world ever witness an upwards of one thousand negroes, and it is said alliance so heterogeneous, so shameless; so that \$13,000 was paid to the Captain General, so as to allow the landing of them. Horrible!

Mr. Calhoun respondents of the Eastern papers. Of course.

Manufacture of Bells. It is difficult and tedious, under the usua It is difficult and tedious, under the usual keeper to a gentleman who was about leavendes of ascertaining the fact, to determine ing his house without paying "reckoning". whether the manufacturing interest hereerty hand and foot, and offered it up a sacrifice to the right arm of our City prosperity—has regained the activity of 1839-40.

Men of mere policy should study mnemonous memories, will be found acting consistently.

Congress.

The Senate on the 15th was occupied with a protracted and an uninteresting debate on the bill for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin.

Largest Liberty," the "Licentious Democracy" of the North. Mark this! You have sold your vivers. The subject was finally laid over till birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and there were 8 establish.

The subject was finally laid over till birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and there were 8 establish.

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The subject was finally laid over till birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and the leave general inferences, and enter into the birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and the leave general inferences, and enter into the birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and the leave general inferences, and enter into the birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and the leave general inferences, and enter into the birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and the leave general inferences, and enter into the birthright for less than a mess of pottage, and the less than a mess of pottage.

The subject was finally laid to be constantly where. It is there were that the business—as where. It is there were that the business—as where it is fine not to be constantly where. It is there that the business —as the subject and to be constantly and the subject and to be constantly and the subject and to be constantly a ments of this kind, with 62 hands. There are now 12 shops and factories, with 106 hands, engaged in the various operations of casting and finishing of articles in brass, of which the making of bells forms a leading that the control of the making of bells forms a leading that the making that the feature. Mr. G. W. Coffin, of the Buon-merous to mention, all err Bell and Brass Foundry, is probably en-

> the year 1843, this establishment turned ious sizes, from 150 to 706 lbs. each. Eight plantation bells, from 50 to 300

> gaged in the business on the largest scale of

Three for founderies, from 150 to 350

Seventeen for Colleges, Academies and School-houses, weighing from 50 to 350 lbs.

One Court-house bell, 350 lbs. One Engine-house bell, 326 lbs.

Thirty-eight for Churches, the lightest being 80 lbs., and the heaviest 3363 lbs. The aggregate weight of these bells was 10,467 lbs.; besides more than two hundred of various lighter sizes, of which no record and been kept. The whole, including the ron works connected therewith, was worth

gore than 20,000 dollars. Mr. Coffin's entire operations in brass the past year have reached to 31,000 dollars, and there is no lack of spitation now. We venture to say that doubt that the aggregate of work turned ou in this line throughout the shops of our city yearly, exceeds 100,000 dollars.

The bells referred to in this statement, have been ordered from the various sections of the western country, one having even

On the first day of January, 1842, the following persons who were living here and in business at the commencement of the pre sent century were all that survived of the business men of that date. Of those who ave since deceased the names are in italies:

Ephraim Carter, Griffin Yeatman, Henry Craven, Hezekiah Flint, Adam Moore, James H. Looker, Jonathan Pancoast. John B. Enness, James Crawford, Joseph Perry, Jacob Burnet,

Nicholas Longworth Robert Richardson, Samuel W. Davies, Samuel Stitt, Samuel R. Miller. Thos. Henderson, William Burke. William Saunders William Lynes, Treaty is all but made."

Wm. Legg,

The question now is, will the United States Peyton S. Symmes,

Dr. Dan'l Drake. The Weather and the Grain Crops. After a month, embracing the latter balf of February and the beginning of March, of weather which might be deemed appropriate to May or June, the genius of frost set in like a fell destroyer among the early peachresult in war, and when war comes, slavery will es and cherries, on Monday night last. In favorable seasons there are not less than 20 to thirty thousand bushels of peaches, and those of the finest kind, raised in our city gardens. It is a dead loss of so many dollars at least, to the community.

Samuel Perry,

Wm. Pierson,

Wm. Moody.

William Crippen,

Abundant consolution and indemnity for not removed, will at no distant period end in its these losses, of which I come in for my due share, may be found in the fact that a wheat harvest, so far as it can be judged of at pre sent, awaits this region, and probably the whole west, of a yield without parallel, even in the immense harvest of 1841. Such is the testimony of intelligent farmers of Hamilton. Greene, Warren, Clermont, Highland, ed,-and and Clinton, with whom I have conversed on the subject. They concur in saying that if nothing unfavorable occurs in the spring, here will be such a crop as has never been nown here ofore; no, not by 50 per cent

The increasing facilities for transportation which are every year bringing us nearer in distance and prices to the Atlantic markets, renders the constantly increasing products of the West of vastly more consequence within the last ten years than they ever were before, and must yet more rapidly ufactures, population, and wealth.

'CORDED' SKIRTS .- A Kentuckian, says the Crescent City, went into the store of a fashionable milliner in New Orleans.

'Have you any skirts?' asked he.
'Plenty of all kinds?' answered Madame.
'What do you ask a cord?' said the chap. 'A cord!' replied Madame W. 'Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our dig gins the peticoats and things has gin out. I see you advertise corded skirts, and I tho't. gins the peticoats and things while my hand was in, I'd take what you had corded up.

The Milliner fainted! recollect, sir, if you lose your purse, you

didn't pull it out here. JOHN COCHRAN & CO. In the statistics already presented in the Advertiser, it is obvious that house-building was never as extensive as during the year past, and that the present will doubt-

er, with a great vi SHERMAN'S LOGICA

any person in the West. In the course of NORM

KINGDOM OF STAVERY

NEW VOLUME OF POEMS. E contemplate publishing, in Citicinneti, on about the let of May, a volume, to be entitled BERNICE.

Or, the Curse of Minnes;

With course

BY MRS: REBECCA S: NICHOLS. The principal poem will occupy from twenty to twenty the pages; the balance will be chiefly composed of mis eclaneous poems, (some of which have already appeares in the magazines) making in all a volume of 250 duodec in pages. It will printed on fine paper, with new type handsomely bound, and embellished with a portrait of the opy.

THE STATE OF OHIO, Count of Hamilton County, Common Plans, In Chan Ellzabeth P. Crocket ) Pet

Filtrabeth P. Crocket Petition for a Josiah Crocket. Divorce.

Josiah Crocket. Divorce. Divorce. Petition for a Josiah Crocket, a non-resident of the State of Ohio, will take notice, that his wite, the above hamed complainant, has filed her bill against him, in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Hamilton county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from him, alieping, as a ground therefor, that he has been willfully absent from her for more than three years, without providing any support for her or his children.

HEWES NERVE AND BONE LINI-MENT, AND INDIAN VEGETA-BLE ELIXIR.

FOR the cure of Rheunation, Gout, Contractor Cords and Muscles, &c. Testimony like the fol ing, from living witnesses might be multiplied to a revolume, but our room will only admit the following: 'he Mayon of *Hertford* has certified to the character Mr. Beebe, as below:

of Mr. Beebe, as below:

Harrogd, Cr., May 8, 1843.

E. W. Bull.—Sir, some mouths ago 1 was induced by the earnest solicitation of an intimate friend, to make a trial of the "indian Vegetable Elixir," and "Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment," that invaluable remedy for Rheumatism or Gout, from Constock & Co., 21, Continual street, New York, he being satisfied from what cures he had seen effected, that I might at least find relief, if not permanent cure. I had given up all hopes of ever being relieved, axcept by death, from most excrutisating pain which I had at times. This friend kindly turnished me a bottle of the above remedy, being astimore exposure to the cold weather than heretofore. One. Important direction in the use of this valuoble Vegetable Elixi and Liniment which should be observed by every patient making use of the same, if they ever expect to be relieved from this horrid complaint, is a total abandon ment, at once and forever, of the use of intoxicating directions, and acure my be relieved.

JEREMIAH T. BEEBE. Verified, on oath, before James G. Bolles, Justice of the Peace, May 8th, 1843.

I am acquainted with Mr. Jeremiah Beebe, the abordeponent, and think his statement worthy of entire confidence. That part which relates to the course those mapurase who would obtain relief from the disease with the course the second of the course the

pursue who would obtain relief from the disease will which he has been so severely afflicted, demands specia attention.

A. M. COLLINS,
Mayor of the City of Hartford.

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ozen. McGuffey's Eelectic Third Reader, at Three dollars per Ray's Arithmetic, Part Second.

Ray's Arithmatic, Part Third. WINTHROP SMITH. 26 Main street, Cincinnati, is That is, that we shall probably have a yield wholesale prices for them, are as stated above. Terms THE CHURCH PSALMIST

THE CHURCH PSALMIST

I the stite of the new Hymn Book got up and publish
ed under the supervision of the (Constitutional) GenSal Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and recommended bythem to the Churcher at their last meeting,
held in Philadelphia in May 1843.

The book is published by Mark H. Newman 199 Broadway New York, and Wm. H. Moore and co., 110 Main st.
Clincinnatt, and since its publication last Spring has pass
adthrough several large editions. any of the Westernt
Churches have adopted it and are without an excepti(so far as we have been able to ascertain) pleased with n
—it meets their wants far more completely than any oth
ar published, and must eventually be universally need
by those for whom it was intended. It is issued is three
different sizes 32 mo. 18-mo. and 11 mo neatly and firmly
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copies are taken in a church arone, is furnished at a lowcrate than where less are taken. Prices the same as ew York and Cincinnati. A liberal dis

BUCKS' PATENT COOKING STOVE The Stove known by the above title has now become known, and is used by numbers of persons in this and the neighboring cities, all of whom declare themselves delighted with its operations. The construction of the oven-is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so constructed as to give an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the stove, with reverberatory flares, causing the sides to and bettern of the oven-to-person.

d, will bake on all sides alike, as perfectly the done in a brick oven. a subscribers have four sizes, splendid no se who may call at their store.
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RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. French—Dear Sir. We have fully tested the
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we purchased of you, and we can unbested. ng that we can desire in a s The oven fully answers your recommen-overy respect, it bakes equal to the best m and it is our opinion that the stove can spanned for utility in any respect. You are to refer any to us, where it may be seen

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ECNATHAN PETTY,
Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of SycaSept., 1-6.

HISTORICAL CHART. ENTING at one view the the hi d, from the earliest time to the pres-By A. S. Lyman. Cincinnati.

"I consider this chart an invaluable adms of instruction in all our educational in

ad History, Lane Seminary, near Cincipant Liter-1 Seminary, the Common of the Manager of the Manager of the Manager of the Common of the Com

P. B. WILDER

C. DONALDSON & CO. MPORTERS and dealers in HARDWARE and CUTLERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE

nd SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No. 24 fain Street Cincinnati. The subscribers have on hand a large assort. ment comprising most of the articles usually kept in their line, and it is their intention to keep it stock at all times amply replenished.

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iver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Puns of Weatness of the Breast, Chronic Congles, difficul-ty of breathing, spitting of blood, and all affec-tions of the Pulmonary organs.

"AND THE TEAVES OF THE TREES WERE

OR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS. 44444444

TESTIMONIALS.

TOTHE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no secretions or 'FALSE STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will we hold out any hops to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. THE PROOFS ARE HERE GIVEN—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured that they will find it a medicine well-deserving their patronage and confidence. age and confidence.
REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all that have been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the two first mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worstform.

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the

winter of 1837 he was seized with a violent cold which produced a severe cough and brought on an inflammation of the Lungs, with which he suffered yety much for several weeks. After recovering from this attack he found himself very indicto take cold. and was very seltom without one during the re-mainder of the winter. In the following summer his health improved, but in the succeeding winter the cough returned and all the symptoms of conthe cough returned and all the symptoms of consumption began to prey upon his system at once,
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han a times, had copious night sweats, and was also sub
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at times, had copious night sweats, and was also sub
this situation he placed himself under a highly respectable physician, under whose care he remained
to two months, but found his disease still growing
worse. He then determined to try the THOMPSONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for
the weeks, which however afforded him no reltef.
He next concluded to try the advertised remedies, of
which he used many without experiencing any benetif from them. The disease continued progressing
andon gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh cold, and found himself sinking very fast—having, during the period of his affliction, lost over thirty nounds in which. pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under their treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of January, 1840, at which time I first saw him, when he was almost reduced to a skeleton. After questioning him a short time. I found every symptom of the dis-ease existed in their worst forms, and entertained but little hopes of his recovery. I however ordered him to use the BALSAM, but found very little change during the first three weeks, except relieving the during the first three weeks, except relieving the cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his appe-tite. I requested him, however, to persevere with it; and, to my great astonishment, at the end o three months I found him restored to perfect health; at the present time has no symptoms of the disease in any form, except being a little more liable to take cold from any sudden change in the weather. The above statement is in all things true.

THOMAS LOCHRAN.

THOMAS LOCKAIN.
TESTIMONY.
WE, the undersigned, having been intimately acquainted with the above named Thomas Lockain, hereby certify this stantement to be perfectly cor-

GEORGE CURTIS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840 The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself, follows, and acknowledged by all who knew hi

formed. HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843, with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which ontinued for about five days, and was followed in continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up n great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician, bin the said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some Mercury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied they could do me no good; many other remed ewere then procured by my wife and friends, and none done me any good, and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive f could scarcely breathe I was also seized with a violent cough. which at I was also seized with a violent cough. which at I was also seized with a violent cough. which at I was also seized with a violent cough, whitimes caused me to raise much more blood find done before and my discussed continued. I was also selzed with a violent cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before, and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse until February, when al hopes of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die with a galloping consupration. At this atomient, when my life was apparently drawing near at a close. I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved me immediately, and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my palis were removed, my cough and spatting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade (which is a carpenter) and up to this time I have enjoyed goed health.

WITNESS.—I am acquainted with Mr. Thomas Cozens, and having seen him during his illness, I think the above statement entitled to full credit.

SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS.

Gloucester County, SS.

SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS.
Gloucester County. SS.
Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affrmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things. THOMAS COZENS.
Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843.
J. CLEMENT.

A CASE OF ASTHMA The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and who, after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for wenty four years—sometimes so severely as to be onfined to my room for weeks—and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but temporary—frice the disease proved nearly fatal to say life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced ima few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 58.

We are acquainted with the arrier of the above certificate and his satisfements are entitled to the fuconfidence of the public. F. A. TALIMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York JNO. POWER, D. D. Vicar General of New York.

P. S.—The above certificate may be seen at No.

P. S.—The above certificate may be seen at two 125, Fulton street, New York.

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THE WORLD DESTROYED!!

T is a common adage, that a world of sin is committed, and in the common acceptation of the term, we say that a world of distense has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of Dr. HAISTEAD'S MAGNET. IC READEDIES. We mean his Magnetic Ether, Galwaized Phaster, and Electric Pitls, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Galvanium and Magnetism are so indused in other valuable ugents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what an other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the homman system, and therefore come in foundaintee contact with disease.

motest part of the homms system, and therefore comin foundainte contact with disease.

Consumption has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blesing
of Providence, a remedy is at band, that has, and
we trust, will remove Gonamption in its three first
stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in trust that it is no incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounded forth to all those who have peased the threshold of the third stage. COME IN—ERE IT IS TOO LATE. We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Consumption can be tured by the Magnetic Remedies No. 1, sapressly for lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consistin of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Gal.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give you selves up as incurable, while in the first stages of in cipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on un you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no car all for everything, but one set of remedies for one thind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Fill, which impart new life and action to that part of the system which is elogged up by diseases in their operation—they carry of impure matter, they system which is elegged up by diseases in their operation—they carry off impure matter which would otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessel, and conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augustatine enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2nd the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the dise the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the disease organs, act in concert with the other remedie by a pening the pores and producing a stead Galvania action, which is a powerful auxiliary in committee that the position of the lang. No medicasha clusively for diseases of the lang. No medicasha clusively for diseases of the lung. No medicales proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as has Ether. It always heals the patient within forty eight hours after commencing its use. This Battery of Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to remove these heretofore incurable diseases.—Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis. &c. It has become a proverb that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines, for it THEY don't care, the disease can't be cured by medicine! These powerful elements, when applied to disease will remove it if in a curable state. They are pleasant and can be used by the most delicate.

There are three kinds of Magnetic Ether. No. 1, for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous disease

for discuses above stated-No. 2, for nervous discusfor diseases above sinted—170. 2, for newrous diseases, which has cared the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fits, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the spine. In diseases of females no thing has ever proved so successful as these remedies.

Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the diseased part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2-an et tirely different number from either of the otherswill dissolve tumors, remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any sarsaparilla extract' or other compound know These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and many the many the control of the contro pages, giving the history, discovery, and no dus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package lasts the pairat from two to three weeks. One package Ether No. 4, for consumption. etc., costs \$5.00; do. for neros diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous disease.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am water to see their effect upon others," has been the inguage of too many. A promising young genden and lady, not far from this place, waited whiten of thei acquaintance was trying them, until the came satisfied from actual observation, that he came satisfied from actual observation, that he were as good as recommended. They then satisfied them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving statement of their situations. What was the result. They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the wary proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Pennecest.]

ter Democrat.

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

DOCTOR HALSTEAD—
As a tribute of respect, and for the good of those similarly affected, I state that my brother called a you some time in December 1840, and obtained a contract of the few yourself to few 1840. ackage of your remedies for me—I had no faith in hem—and had it not been for the respective solice tric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plasterona nearly all over the front of my chest, and another the spine between my shoulders, and took the Manetic Ether number I. By the way, I have not of you one word about my complaint. Why Sirave had a cough for some two years past, and t my friends became much anarmed—physician and physician was tried—but all to no purpose. The Lily Syrup was taken with the like results—and er eral other remedies, but they only seemed to measure my difficulties. I suppose I was in a difficulties in the control of the control cal was my situation-no physicians had any ho

car was my situation—no physiciant and any one. I had night sweats—cold chilis—severe one—red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symtom of genuine consumption.

But through the mercy of God, and your hague ic remedies, I am restored to good health—myse and friends believe that your remedies will care with care the second symbol. when all others fail. JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton

Doctor Halstead's Magnetic Remedies are sold Finetanati ONLX at the Medicine Store of SANFORD & PARK. 15, Fourth st. between Main & Sycamor Also, for sale by
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Sompilers, and of the place it occupies in these of musical works.

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